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The Antiquary

An Illustrated
Magazine
Devoted to
the study of
the Past

*"I love everything
that's old. old friends,
old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."*

Goldsmith

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The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

EARLY in February an interesting discovery of ancient gold ornaments was made in some sand-pits at Crayford, in Kent. Four labourers were at work in a pit, which had already been excavated to a considerable depth, when, at about 3 or 4 feet from the surface, some soil of a dark colour was come upon. In shovelling this into a barrow the men found some metal articles among it. There were nine of them in all, lying close together. They were, apparently, old-fashioned armlets or bracelets of different sizes, but of the same shape. The labourers took their find to the police-station at Bexley, where it was taken possession of on behalf of the Crown as treasure trove. The armlets have proved to be of solid gold, massive and heavy, and are undoubtedly of very early date. In shape they are oval, with a space left in each, through which a wrist or ankle would be passed. Judging by the size of the ornaments, they belonged to a woman. Last July, not many yards from the same spot, eight similar armlets were found, which are now in the British Museum. We hope to print an illustrated article by Mr. R. Holt White, of Bexley Heath, on this important find in next month's *Antiquary*.

The excavations on the site of the Roman camp at Manchester have been continued, though the weather has been far from favourable. The western wall was traced for some 50 feet in a southerly direction, and was then

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found to come to an abrupt end. The stratum of sand below disappeared also, and it is assumed that the sand and gravel have at some period been carried away, and the space filled up with the dredgings of the adjacent canal. The explorers have been tolerably fortunate in their trenching. There was found and traced on the inside of the wall and along it a paved footway of pebbles or cobbles embedded in clay, with an edging of small boulders set in lime. This is very perfect and plain to view. It was first found against the part of the wall that was struck by the transverse trench cut across from the other trenches, and it appears more marvellous every day how that trench should have struck the wall where it was in all respects most perfect, even to this very well-preserved foot-path along which the Roman sentry walked his "weary round."

A few days later, on January 24, the discovery of the fosse was established. From the face of the western wall a trench had been dug outwards at right angles, with the object of finding the ditch. After traversing the berm, or intervening space, between the parapet and the fosse, the ground, as expected, fell for several feet, indicating what seemed to be the fosse. To make its identification complete, however, it was necessary to carry forward the trench till the opposite bank of the hypothetical ditch had been arrived at. This was done on the day named, and at a distance of 20 feet the rise was made out clearly. It was thus ascertained that, from the base of the wall, the berm and fosse together took up a width of about 28 feet.

The continuation of the deep cutting crossing the fosse revealed evidences that there were probably two outer ditches here, as an outer defence. There were more than one on the south side, and it may be there were the same outside the northern part of the western wall. There is a good deal of excavation to be done if anything is to be adequately learned about the structures that are revealed.

One result of the frost and bad weather was to produce signs of speedy destruction. The *Manchester Courier* says that on January 28,

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"after the disappearance of the frost and the subsequent rain, a visit to the trenches showed that the work was perishing quickly. The red sandstone floors are crumbling into sand, and their original contours and distinct lines are lost. Here and there there have been slight falls from the sides, and in one case with a rather interesting result. On the inner side of the trench, cut to expose the inner side of the basework of the westerly wall, a perpendicular slice of clay has fallen for a yard or two, and revealed the fact that this clay, which appears to form a bank to the wall, is in layers really, and has been formed by alternate layers of sods and clay. Dark lines, about an inch or less thick, indicate the sods, and then there is a broader line of clay. Exactly the same thing is shown in the accounts of the excavation of the Antonine Vallum. This 'footing,' or slope of clay and sods, appears to go exactly up to the level of the foundation of the wall that has been exposed. In one place, too, some of the clay and boulder material forming the wall has been disintegrated by frost and thaw, and fallen in, with the result that it shows in an excellent manner the construction of the foundation."

The only objects of interest discovered, besides those mentioned last month, appear to have been some bits of red ware, two glass counters—one transparent and the other white—such as are commonly found in Roman camps, and two coins, both of Licinius the Elder, who was emperor A.D. 307-324. These coins are well preserved, and it is easy to make out the figures and inscriptions they bear on both sides. The reverse of one coin shows Jupiter standing, holding a figure of Victory on a globe in his right hand and a spear in his left, surmounted by an eagle. A captive kneels on his left and an eagle is at his feet. The legend is Jovi Conservatori. The reverse of the other coin, which bears the legend Soli Invicto Comiti, shows the god standing with right hand raised and holding a globe in his left hand. These details were communicated to a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society by the secretary, Mr. Yates, on February 8. This is not the first time, the *Manchester Guardian* points out,

that coins of Licinius have been found at Castlefield. The Broughton collection of coins from Mancunium also contains a coin of this emperor. Mr. Yates has duplicates of these coins in his own collection in better preservation. Nor are these the coins of latest date. A fairly continuous series runs from Licinius to Valentinianus I. (364-375), while, as is well known, at least one coin has been found in another part of Manchester dated more than a century later even than these. The bronze objects found on the site of Mancunium point to a date as late as the fourth century.

Since the foregoing note was written it has been announced that on February 14 further finds were made, including two more coins, a piece of a Samian bowl, a whetstone, an Alexandrian bead, a supposed spear-head, a number of Roman nail-heads, and part of a quern. One of the coins is very much laminated, but the other is more recognisable, and is believed to date back to the second century.

A surprising discovery of the greatest interest and importance, in Egypt, was announced in the *Times* of February 8. This is no less than the discovery by Mr. Theodore M. Davis of the tomb and mummy of Queen Teie in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. "Teie," says the *Times* contributor, "was the mother and inspirer of the famous 'Heretic King' of Egyptology. Under the influence of his mother, Amen-hotep IV. of the Eighteenth Dynasty broke with the religious traditions of Egypt and endeavoured to introduce a new and foreign form of creed. It was a pantheistic monotheism, the visible symbol of which was the solar disc. The worship of Amon, the god of his fathers, was proscribed, and for the first time in history there was persecution for religion's sake. The struggle between the Pharaoh and the powerful priesthood of Thebes ended in the flight of the Court from the old capital of the country and the foundation of a new capital further north. Here, surrounded by adventurers from Asia and the adherents of the new faith, the Pharaoh raised a temple to the omnipresent deity, the 'creator' and 'father of all men,' barbarian as well as

Egyptian, and himself delivered sermons on the dogmas and articles of a creed, which, in anticipation of Constantine, had been drawn up under royal patronage." The reformed religion had but a short life. The old faith triumphed; the memory of the "Heretic King" was torn to pieces, his followers were scattered, and the new capital was destroyed. And now Mr. Davis's discovery shows with what rage and hatred the victorious priesthood of Thebes tried to obliterate every sign and memorial of the hated reformer. "The doorway of piled stones," continues the chronicler of this extraordinary discovery, "which was sealed with the royal seal bearing the impression of three captives, has been partially broken through, the wooden doors have been wrenched from their hinges, the great catafalque which stood above the coffin has been torn in pieces, and the mummy itself turned over in order to erase the name of Akh-en-Aten incised on the sheet of gold which lay beneath it. Wherever the name of the heretic was found it was carefully destroyed, and the figure of the King, adoring the solar disc, which had been engraved on one of the gold plates of the catafalque, is chiselled out. The men, however, who thus violated the tomb were no common robbers; the jewellery of the Queen and the sheets of solid gold with which the sepulchre is literally filled were left untouched; the havoc they wrought was the result of religious zeal, and even the needs of 'Mother Church' were not sufficient to make them carry away the gold that had been polluted by heresy. Wherever the excavators walked they trod upon fragments of gold plate and gold leaf."

For full details of the various wonders that met the discoverers' gaze, we must refer our readers to the narrative in the *Times*. We can only allow ourselves one more quotation. The Queen's coffin, we are told, "is intact, and is a superb example of the jeweller's work. The wood of which it was composed is entirely covered with a frame of gold inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian, and green glass. The inlay represents for the most part a pattern of scales, but down the middle runs an inscription from which we learn that the coffin was 'made for Teie' by her son. The mummy itself was wrapped from head to foot

in sheets of gold. The water, which for so many ages has been draining through it, has reduced it to little more than pulp, and it fell to pieces when examined in the presence of several Egyptologists on January 26. There were bracelets on the arms, and a necklace of gold beads and ornaments of gold inlaid with precious stones round the neck, while the head was still encircled by an object priceless and unique—the Imperial crown of the Queens of ancient Egypt. It is at once simple and exquisitely fashioned, and represents the royal vulture holding a signet-ring in either talon, while its wings surround the head, and are fastened at the tips behind by a pin. The whole is of solid gold without inlay or other adventitious ornament. It was difficult to avoid a feeling of awe when handling this symbol of ancient sovereignty which has thus risen up, as it were, from the depths of a vanished world."

The coins found near Llandudno, to which we referred in last month's "Notes," have been returned to the finders. They were all of bronze and most of them were minted by Carausius. The Romans mined for copper on the Great Orme, and the coins may have been wages for the miners or pay for the soldiers.

A beautiful tessellated Roman pavement was discovered at Colchester on January 29, during the levelling of a new green for the Colchester Bowling Club. Near the pavement, which was in two sections, and covered about 150 square feet, was a thick stratum of Roman cement. The bowling-green was evidently the unsuspected site of a Roman villa.

The first open meeting of the British Archaeological School was held at Rome on the afternoon of January 26, when the director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, read an interesting paper upon "Ancient Remains near Croicchie," the "cross-roads," which give their name to a station on the railway between Rome and Viterbo. He first described the ruins of a Roman villa about two miles to the south of the point where the Via Clodia crosses another Roman road. The pavement of the latter is still in a fine state of preservation for

a distance of over 100 yards on the way to the villa, which is erroneously supposed to have belonged to a certain C. Cæcilius, but is now known as S. Stefano, from a mediæval church dedicated to that saint which was built into it. The most remarkable portion of the villa is a large building, some 50 feet square, built of concrete faced with brickwork, which on the exterior is extremely fine. It is in three storeys and rises to a height of some 50 feet or more. The pilasters with which the exterior is decorated belonged at the top and bottom to the Corinthian order, and in the centre to the Doric; the capitals are cut out of the brickwork. A large staircase on the south formed the means of access to the two upper storeys, and the main entrance was on the north. The lowest storey was vaulted, the roof being supported by four pilasters, while the middle storey was perhaps divided into eight small rooms with an open space in the centre.

Dr. Ashby next described a group of caves about four miles from Crocicchie, which do not seem to have been noticed by any previous investigator of the Campagna. Some of them are of considerable size, and may have served first as quarries, then for human habitation; others are tombs (all apparently of the Roman period); one, known as the *Grotto della Regina*, still preserves considerable remains of architectural decoration cut in the natural tufa, while the roof of another is still covered with reliefs in stucco, now blackened entirely by the smoke of shepherds' fires. These caves are divided by a branch valley running north and south, much widened by quarrying; the stream which once traversed it was carried in Roman times through a tunnel, which is still in existence. Roads and flights of steps cut in the rock form the approaches to this interesting group of caves, and the site itself is most picturesque.

Mr. T. H. Hodgson, F.S.A., writes: "With reference to Mr. Tavenor-Perry's note on an armorial stone at Hanworth, in the February *Antiquary*, it may be of interest to mention that it is stated in Lysons' *Cumberland* that the Sir Thomas Chambers who purchased the manor of Hanworth in 1670 was of the family of Chambers of Wolsty in Cumber-

land (I think probably the representative of that family). The arms on the escutcheon of pretence would therefore be those of Chambers of Wolsty—viz., arg., a chevron azure between three trefoils gules. It appears from the note that the chevron is all that can now be distinguished, but it is also suggested that there may have been other charges, now perished by time."

The original manuscript order for the massacre of Glencoe, signed by Major Robert Duncanson, Argyle Regiment, and directed to Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, is shortly to be offered at auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson. The order, which is on a single sheet of paper, is in the following terms:

"12 February, 1692.

"SIR,—Yow are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the Macdonalds of Glenco, and to putt all to the sword under seventy. Yow are to have speciall care that the old Fox and his sones do not escape your hands. Yow are to secure all the avenues, that no man escape. This yow are to putt in execution att fyve of the clock precisely; and by that time, or verie shortly after it, I will strive to be at yow with a stronger party. If I do not come to you at fyve yow are not to tarry for me, butt to fall on. This is by the King's speciall commands, for the good and safety of the countrey, that these miscreants be cutt off root and branch. See that this be putt in execution without fear or favour, or yow may expect to be dealt with as one not true to King nor Government, nor a man fit to carry comission in the King's service. Expecting yow will not fail in the fulfilling hereof, as yow love yourselfe, I subscryve this with my hand at Balicholis, Feb. 12, 1692.

"R. DUNCANSON.

"For their Majies Service.

"To Capt. Robert Campbell of Glenlyon."

Professor Orsi, of the Syracuse Museum, after nearly three months of work at Gela, the ancient Dorian colony near the modern Terranova, has laid bare the stylobate of an archaic Greek temple, which he ascribes to the end of the seventh or the beginning of the sixth century, B.C.—that is to say, to the

early days of the colony. From a fragmentary inscription, cut on the edge of a large jar, Professor Orsi thinks that this very ancient temple was dedicated to Athene, and that it was destroyed by the colonists themselves, who desired to rebuild it on a grander scale where the remains of the other Doric temple still stand. Many fragments of terra-cotta and pieces of statues have been discovered in the sand which covered the temple.



There seems at length a prospect, says the *Outlook*, of a law being passed to protect the art treasures of Italy and encourage new discoveries. A Bill drafted by the Minister of Education, and submitted to Parliament in Rome, has met with such general approval that it will doubtless pass in the ensuing session. It is proposed to create a Superior Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts to assume control over all monuments and things of historical, archæological, or artistic value, with the single limitation that they must be more than fifty years old. Places of natural beauty or historic association come within the scope of this far-reaching measure, and thus the Falls of Tivoli, the Forest of Ravenna, and the cypresses of the Villa Ludovisi will be saved from the vandalism which has already overtaken other places of similar interest. Power is conferred upon the Government to authorize excavations to be made, as in Greece, for purposes of archæological discovery, and the privilege will be extended to foreigners. Should the regulations to be prescribed be as liberal as those at Delphi and Olympia, we may look for interesting discoveries, of which the treasures just revealed by the excavations at the Necropolis at Palestrina are but a foretaste.



The *Builder* of February 2 had an article by Mr. J. H. Shearer on "St. Mary Arches Church, Exeter," a twelfth-century church in a quaint, narrow street bearing the same name. In the sixteenth century it was looked upon as the municipal church, and "to revive this ancient custom the last Mayor of Exeter attended this church in state during his year of office." The same number contained two sketches by Mr. A. C. Conrade of old houses in Bristol. In

the issue of our contemporary for the following week, February 9, there was a capital article on the interesting church at Aldworth, Berkshire, with its fine series of stone effigies of the De la Beche family, nine in number—all of the first half of the fourteenth century—three of which occupy as many remarkably beautiful, ogee-shaped recesses in the north wall of the nave, and three others a similar number of like recesses in the south wall of the aisle. Illustrations were given of the exterior and interior of the church, and of the two series of canopied recesses.



The next International Archæological Congress will meet at Cairo from the 10th to the 21st of April, under the distinguished presidency of Professor Maspero. It will be held in three sections—at Cairo, Alexandria, and Thebes. The last Congress met at Athens in 1905.



Some interesting particulars, says the *Athenæum* of February 2, are given in the Indian papers received by the last mail on the subject of the discoveries made by Dr. Stein, in the sand-buried region of Khotan. His first operations were at the great Stupa of Rawak, which he had partly excavated in 1900. On this occasion he found a ruined temple on the Hanguya Tati which yielded some interesting terra-cotta relievos. Their style was plainly derived from Græco-Buddhist art. The best results were obtained from a group of small ruined sites in the shrub-covered desert not far from the village of Domoko, east of Khotan. At Khadalik, in a Buddhist shrine, Dr. Stein recovered a large number of MSS. in Sanskrit, Chinese, and the unknown language of old Khotan, besides many wooden tablets. This temple also furnished portions of a far older Sanskrit MS. on birch bark, no doubt imported from India. All these remains are said to be of the eighth century or earlier, for, apparently, these towns were abandoned about that period. In a rubbish mound near the southern edge of the Domoko oasis were found documents in the Brahmi script of old Khotan, and a large collection of Chinese records on wood of an administrative character. Here again the latest assumed date is the end of the eighth

century. On leaving Khotan Dr. Stein proceeded to Keriya, but no particulars of his visit are yet known.

Mr. Percy E. Newberry, who is well known for his archæological research work in Egypt, has been appointed to the Brunner Chair of Egyptology, and Mr. John Garstang to the John Rankin Chair of Methods and Practice of Archæology at the Liverpool University. The terms of appointment in both cases are such as to leave both professors free for a certain portion of each year to continue their work of exploration and research wherever opportunity may serve.

Mr. George Alp, jun., blacksmith, of Great Wakering, says the *Essex Herald* of January 29, in collecting metal to sell to a London iron and metal merchant, came across a piece of metal that had been keeping his washhouse door open for the last four or five years. On turning up the side that had been on the ground Mr. Alp found a coin the shape and size of a shilling. Having made this discovery, he put the metal from which the coin came into the fire, and after it had melted down he found fifty-nine coins—some gold, some silver, and some copper. Some bear the date 1817 and 1837, and on others the dates cannot be made out.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that "Mr Joseph Whitaker, a member of the well-known English family so long settled in Sicily, is just about to resume the very interesting excavations which he has been carrying on at intervals since March of last year in the little island of St. Pantaleo entirely at his own expense. St. Pantaleo, which lies in the shallow *Stagnone* just north of Marsala, is the ancient Motye, one of the three last refuges of the Phœnician colonists of Sicily, whither, as Thucydides tells us, those adventurous Orientals were forced to flee before the Greek wave of immigration, and which was destroyed by Dionysios I. of Syracuse in 397 B.C. Mr. Whitaker, some twenty years ago, set about acquiring the island, a work of considerable difficulty, as, though little more than two miles in circumference, it

belonged to more than a hundred small proprietors. When he had at last bought them all out he began excavating. The ruins of ancient houses, two fine flights of twenty-one and thirteen steps respectively, both leading down to the sea, and a small obelisk, intended as a votive monument, and similar to one in the British Museum, but devoid of any inscription, were the results of this preliminary search. Mr. Whitaker then asked Professor Salinas, of Palermo, to resume the work, which led to the discovery of the whole line of fortifications round the island, and of the remains of two gates, one at the north-east and the other at the south-west. Near the latter Professor Salinas found several huge, rounded battlements. The forthcoming excavations will be made in the interior of the island.'

Early in January interesting discoveries were made on the site of what appears to have been an ancient burial-ground on Dover Hill, leading out of Folkestone. More than thirty skeletons were unearthed, and Roman coins found in the graves are of the third century. It may be noted that in the immediate neighbourhood of the burial-ground, in a very commanding position on the crest of the hills, is what is known to this day as "Cæsar's Camp."

Students interested in Scottish antiquities may like to note that a long first article on "The Romans in Scotland: A Retrospect and a Survey," from the very competent pen of Dr. George Macdonald, appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of February 9.

The Glastonbury Abbey Estate is to be offered for sale by auction in the month of June by Mr. Robert Browning, of Wells. The book which has been issued giving particulars of the properties comprised in the sale is an exceedingly interesting one. There are several excellent views of the historic ruins, and the story of Glastonbury Abbey is told by the Rev. Chancellor Scott Holmes. The Abbey House Estate comprises a residence in the Tudor style of architecture, dating from the early half of the nineteenth century. Particulars as to the mansion and estate are followed by the

announcement: "In a portion of the grounds stand the magnificent historic ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, which are in a good state of preservation, and which will be sold by auction in one lot unless previously disposed of by private treaty."



Another of the city of York's links with the past is in danger of destruction. The ancient buildings which stand on the Pavement, at present occupied by brewery stores, are, it is said, shortly to be taken down, owing partly to their dangerous condition, and partly to the exigencies of modern requirements. It was in one of the rooms of these buildings that Henry II.'s first Parliament is reputed to have met. It is to be hoped that the city may be able to preserve these buildings, both on account of their architectural and historical interest.



The annual meeting of the Shropshire Parish Register Society was held at the Shire Hall, Shrewsbury, on February 2, the Earl of Plymouth, president of the society, being in the chair. The report of the council was presented by Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., the chairman of the council. During the past year the registers of Middleton Scriven, Deuxhill, and Glazeley, Claverley, Montford, Clive, and Habberley, and portions of the registers of Wem, Wrockwardine and Oswestry, together with nine indexes, were issued to members, the total output for the year being 1,528 pages. This large output is due to the kindness of several gentlemen in paying the whole or part of the cost of particular registers in which they are interested. During the year bound and indexed copies of their register were presented to the incumbents of nine parishes, thus making a total of sixty-three Shropshire parishes to which their registers have already been given. Copies were also sent to the diocesan registries. The society has been in existence nine years, and during that time has printed sixty-six parochial registers, from their commencement to the year 1812, and ten Nonconformist registers. In that period about one-third of the total registers of the county have been printed. Some ninety other registers have been transcribed, and are ready for printing as soon as funds permit. The report gives a

useful estimate of the cost of printing about sixty of these transcripts, the cost varying from £3 to £145, according to the length of the register. To show what the energy of those interested in the matter can accomplish, it was stated by the hon. secretary at the meeting that one member of the society has himself transcribed upwards of eighty registers.



"During the course of excavations on the north side of St. Olave's Church, York," says the *Yorkshire Herald* of February 12, "some interesting archaeological discoveries have been made. The excavations were embarked upon to prepare the foundations of a new chamber, abutting at right angles to the north wall, which is to provide accommodation for an electrically propelled blowing for the new organ. When the workmen engaged upon the undertaking had gone a few feet below the surface they came upon the foundations of what had apparently been a stone cell or apartment, which undoubtedly at one time formed part of an ecclesiastical building. Around the interior of the apartment runs a stone bench. At each of the two ends visible is a stone column, one of which has been broken off near the base, but the other is almost perfect. From a capital at the apex of this column was a vaulting rib, and it seems very probable that the apartment has had a groined roof. To all appearances the building continues further underground than is revealed by the present excavations, and further excavations may be undertaken to see if this is the case. Probably if this were done more light might be thrown upon the nature and character of the building. We understand that no decision has been come to at present as to whether there shall be further excavations. The cell is almost, but not quite parallel, with the chancel of St. Olave's Church, diverting a little from the north-west. As to what the building was originally it is impossible to say definitely. It has been suggested that it may have formed an integral part of the old St. Olave's Church, but this view is not supported by the fact that it is outside the spot where stood the old east wall of the church. Another suggestion is that it was originally a chapel of the church, or a portion of a monastic building. Mr. G.

Benson, architect, of Avenue House, who has inspected the ruins, inclines to the view that the building once formed part of St. Mary's Abbey, although he adds that it may have belonged to St. Olave's Church, which is a very ancient structure. . . . Within the cell there was discovered, also embedded in the earth, a fragment of beautifully carved stone, the main features of which are in a remarkable state of preservation. It is conjectured that the fragment—the quality of which is what is known as Tadcaster stone—has at one time formed part of a shrine or a tomb, as it ends quite abruptly, as though having been attached to a wall. Its character, too, points to the conclusion that it was only a part of a greater piece of ornamental sculpture. The carving is fine and delicate, the figures of angels being represented upon four ornate panels. The four angels are each portrayed as playing musical instruments, one a pipe, another a fiddle or harp, another two drums, and another an instrument that resembles an ancient barrel-organ. So far as can be judged the architecture is fourteenth-century style."



Some Suffolk Arrow-heads.

BY EDWARD R. H. HANCOX.

ALTHOUGH it is often stated that arrow-heads of flint are very common in many parts of England, their appearance nowadays is not of sufficiently frequent occurrence, even in districts where worked flints abound, to justify their classification among antiquities which may be readily obtained. Undoubtedly at one period very many existed upon the surface in those localities where Neolithic man found conditions favourable to his occupation. In such districts, however, where the soil has been under cultivation for any length of time, a large proportion must have been destroyed, and now only at rare intervals, in the course of agricultural operations, is a perfect specimen exposed in company with the less obvious works of prehistoric man.

On the Yorkshire moors, and on other uncultivated tracts in the east of England, probably many lie hidden a little below the surface; and many beautiful specimens of Neolithic art are undoubtedly preserved in the alluvium of lake and river, and in the peaty soil of marshland districts—favourite hunting-grounds of men of the later Stone Age.

From the preponderance of Suffolk specimens to be seen in public and private collections, it may be assumed that Neolithic man

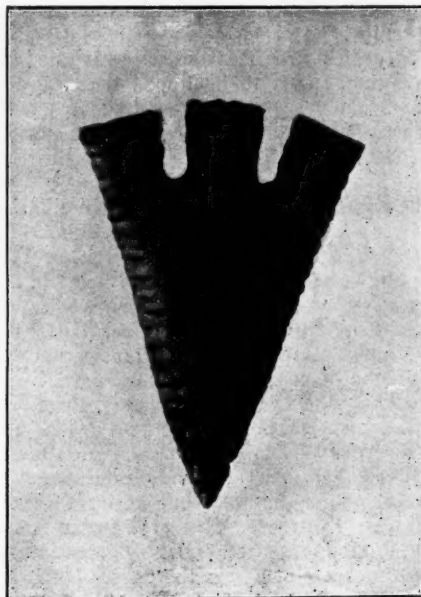


PLATE I.

enjoyed a long habitation in this part of East Anglia; and the excellence of form and surface chipping of the weapons, and their similarity to Danish types, would suggest, if not an intercourse between the two peoples, a long and independent apprenticeship to the art of working in flint.

I am inclined to think that no county is of greater interest to the devotee of this branch of prehistoric archaeology than that of Suffolk. The proximity to its borders of Grimes Graves—the largest and most important prehistoric flint-mines known in this country

—implies a demand for flint by a large population dwelling in the immediate neighbourhood; and although it is probable that the chief trade of these mines consisted in the raw material and the larger implements,

The accompanying illustrations of some Suffolk types of Neolithic arrow-heads afford an idea of the beauty of these lasting records of prehistoric civilization; the accuracy of form and delicacy of finish of the originals

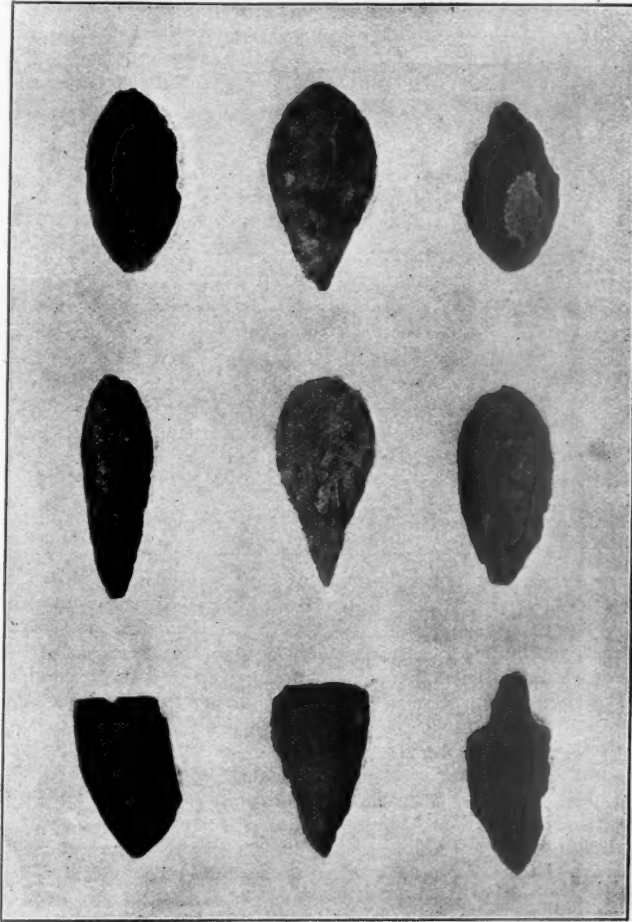


PLATE II.

the more delicate weapons were universally used by the Neolithic hunter in East Anglia, and were fabricated in large numbers, probably by experts, while the ability to produce an equally serviceable but rougher article may have been general.

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fill one with wonder that so much patience and care should have been bestowed upon the production of weapons destined to be either lost or broken, if not on their first mission, at least after a short period of use.

The weapon first figured deservedly

M

occupies the premier position. It is of unusual size, and was found at Icklingham in 1873. The photograph was kindly supplied me by Mr. W. H. Fenton, of New Oxford Street, who possesses the original. Implements of this size are regarded by Sir John

production of Neolithic man, and it would seem that the transition from such to the stemmed, and then the stemmed and barbed, would be an easy and natural one; but the beauty of form and finish of these implements, as a class, argue their contemporary

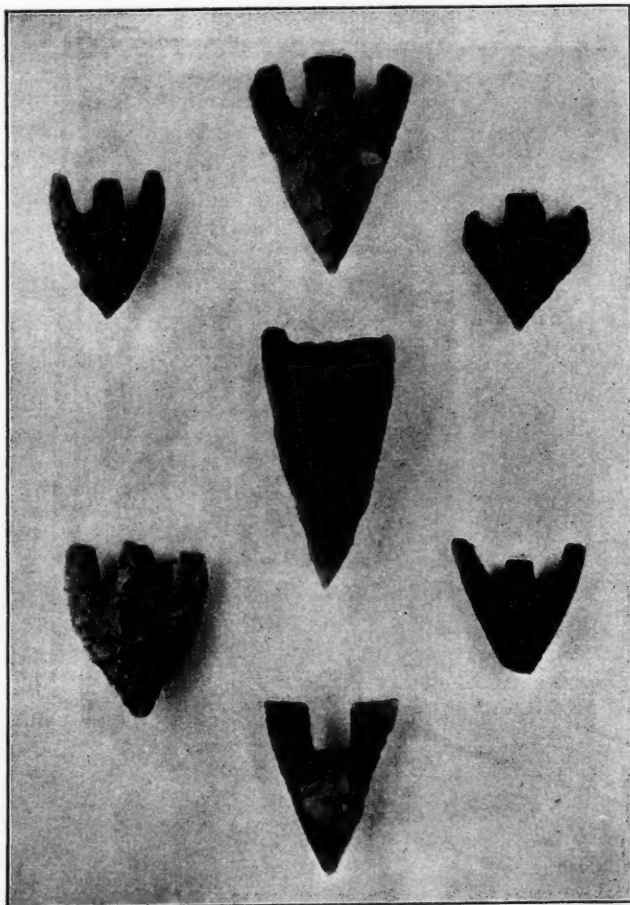


PLATE III.

Evans as having been used as spear or javelin heads rather than as arrow-tips.

The first six figures of Plate II. represent typical examples of the leaf-shaped arrow-head found in the county. These forms are generally considered to have been the earlier

use with the better-known and perhaps more generally attractive forms. A chronological arrangement of arrow-heads of the Surface period, however apparently rational, would be useless; such an arrangement could only be made in the case of implements of the

Cave and Drift periods, where geological considerations come to our aid.

Fig. 1, Plate III., represents a fine stemmed and barbed arrow-head of a type most frequently met with in the county of Suffolk; the original was found in a garden at Brightwell. A specimen from Ipswich (Fig. 2) would have been an exceedingly elegant little weapon but for an obstinate portion of its surface, which refused to yield to the skill of the artist.

The central figure of Plate III. is that of a fine specimen of the winged type of arrow-head fashioned into triangular shape by a series of parallel or ripple flaking, worked from the thicker portion of the flint. The other face of the weapon is also worked, but less carefully, and the base shows similar treatment, the small projecting wing being left, probably for more convenient attachment to the shaft. Implements of the same general character have occurred in the north-west of the county, and also in Yorkshire.

The bottom figure, Plate III., is of a type of rare occurrence in England. It, as well as the last mentioned, is from the fruitful district of Martlesham, near Woodbridge, and is in the possession of the Rector, who kindly lent it me for the purpose of illustration.

Many arrow-heads, both of the leaf-shaped and also the stemmed and barbed varieties, have been found in the county of Suffolk, which, while showing the same appreciation of form, were left untouched on one or both faces, their edges merely being trimmed into shape. Such are represented by Fig. 3, Plate II., and Fig. 3, Plate III. The former, a Nacton find, also shows a portion of the original crust of the flint on the face which is most worked; the latter is an Icklingham example. By far the greater proportion, however, of these Suffolk implements are those which were carefully worked on both faces. Of the last three figures of Plate II., the first is given as showing the order in which a barbed arrow-head was fashioned. Such fragments are of frequent occurrence; they all show the finished point, and are worked on both faces. The last operation to be performed was the notching to produce the barbs, when probably recourse was made to direct and sharp blows; this treatment

in many cases damaged the implement, which was then thrown away as a "waster." The other two figures probably represent implements hurriedly fashioned to meet the exigencies of the moment.

In these days of fashion to collect, almost everything that bears the stamp of age comes within the range of objects sought for, and often the ugliness of the thing gives it an added charm. There are, however, very few who recognise the claim of flint implements to be included in the list of antiquities worthy of more than a passing notice; yet it will not be disputed that these weapons are often works of art, and are of an antiquity far greater than can be claimed for many of the various objects that find favour with the collector.



The Recent Discovery of Human Remains at Reading.

BY W. RAVENSCROFT, F.S.A.



THE discovery of human remains in the Forbury Gardens at Reading during the month of November, 1906, while excavations were being made for the purposes of a drain, opens up a most interesting inquiry, and suggests a possible connection between the most ancient burial-ground in the neighbourhood of Reading, and the place of sepulture in use at this very day.

The present paper, however, must not be supposed to do more than suggest such possible connection, and while it will endeavour to set forth facts which are, or have been ascertainable, at the same time it will endeavour to keep such facts distinct from inferences drawn from them.

Particulars relating to the recent discovery will be dealt with in due course, but first it is proposed to call attention to the finding of two burial-places in the neighbourhood of Reading, on which the late Dr. Stevens has left some valuable notes. These are situated, the one at a little distance from the Dreadnought public-house, which stands on the banks of the Thames just a little eastward of

the junction of the Kennet with the main river, and through which the Great Western line passes; the other, opposite the Jack of Both Sides public-house, which stands at the junction of the London and King's Roads. This cemetery was on the north side of King's Road just opposite the Jack. The former of these two burying-places may be regarded as chiefly if not wholly pagan Saxon, the latter as mainly Christian British and Saxon. With the latter, therefore, we will first deal.

Dr. Stevens's paper appeared in the *Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal* for January, 1896, but the discovery was made in 1890. It was during excavations for the foundations of buildings that the skeletons, etc., were found, and a series of the crania was arranged in the Reading Museum.

Some fifty skeletons were uncovered at three different levels, the lowest on a bed of gravel at 6 feet depth, the next at 3 feet to 4 feet depth, and the uppermost at 2 feet 6 inches depth. The material of the graveyard consisted of dark loam mixed with flint and gravel. The bodies occupying the lowest tier were orientated after the Christian manner, from west to east. Many of those occupying the upper levels were lying in various directions, and it was with these chiefly that relics were found. Stout nails were found in some of the deepest graves, but never more than three in a grave, implying that coffins had been used, or possibly boards simply nailed together. Some thirty nails in all were found, of a coarse Romano-British type. In the upper graves in two instances what appear to have been grave-pins were present, suggesting the bodies had been buried in wrappers.

It would be out of place here to go into details of the discoveries from this cemetery, but a few of them throw light on the nature of burial, such for instance as in the case of one of the uppermost bodies. This lay at a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, and underneath the left shoulder some fragments of pewter were found, which, when put together, formed a rude coffin-plate. It was pierced with two small holes, apparently for fixing to a board, but no traces of a coffin were found. On this plate, however, were three line-drawn Greek crosses, which certainly suggest Christian burial. Pewter vessels

were also found, suggestive of the poverty of the period, and a cruciform pewter pendant. One brick, or rather tile and mortar constructed tomb, was discovered with finger bones, and a circular bronze broad buckle of Saxon type. This tomb, however, had some appearance of having been rifled. With the lower graves were found fragments of Romano-British pottery; and the discovery of a foundation wall of coarse flints and mortar, very like Romano-British mortar, suggests a possible cemetery chapel. Generally the soil just below the top yielded traces of various races from the Romano-British period down to the fourteenth century.

In summing up the evidences from this cemetery, Dr. Stevens points out that it was evidently of early date and long usage; that the absence of weapons and the use of lead and pewter imply a settled people, but with little wealth; that it was a place of general interment from the fact that old, middle-aged, and young are all buried there; that difference both of period and race is evidenced by the deepest graves being orientated and without relics, as well as by their occupants being tall, with globular crania, powerful jaws, and high cheek-bones, characteristic of the Celtic race; while the shallower graves yield secular objects with the bodies, which were not buried in so orderly a way, their occupants having longer, broader, and more capacious skulls. A comparison of the types of these two shapes of skull with others of ascertained race further evidenced the suggestion that we have here found a Christian British cemetery afterwards used by Christian Saxons, but from whose practices pagan superstition had not been wholly eliminated.

So much then for the Christian cemetery, with which this paper has first dealt, because it appears as if in point of time the next one to be reviewed comes in between the dates to which we assign this one. In other words, we get first of all the British burials near the Jack of Both Sides; then, probably, the pagan burials to which we are about to turn, and after that the Christian Saxon burials, which might well bring us down to about A.D. 740. This, however, is but a speculation, although not without some foundation.

With regard to the pagan cemetery, as already stated, it is situated close to, and,

indeed, in part at least, on the site of the Great Western line, and south-east of the Dreadnought public-house. It was discovered in 1891, while excavations were being made during the process of widening the line, and formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. Stevens in 1893 before the Winchester Congress of the British Archaeological Association, and, as in the reference to the other cemetery in this paper, information is largely drawn from what Dr. Stevens says.

First of all, then, there were no tumuli; but they may have been previously destroyed on forming the line. Unlike the former cemetery, however, in this case the bodies were sufficiently far apart to have made tumuli possible, although it is not unusual to find graves without tumuli in pagan Saxon cemeteries. The interments were both incinerated and inhumed, the latter lying east and west. These bodies were generally but superficially buried, one being found 25 inches below the surface only. Dr. Stevens enumerates in all thirteen interments, of which but four were inhumed burials, and from his very careful examination of the ornaments and other articles found, he came to the conclusion they were of thoroughly Saxon type, and remarks: "When we consider the shallowness of these interments, the presence of secular relics, and the absence of orientation, there is little doubt that they are pagan, although probably of late date. The contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation is of considerable importance in showing when the heathen custom of burning the dead was on the point of change to the Christian mode of sepulture."

He concludes his paper by remarking: "As Christianity opposed itself to the practice of cremation the new discoveries that are continually turning up (and will to a yet greater extent as the country becomes more thoroughly broken up under the exigencies of an increasing population) serve to show with those already made how completely England was overrun with pagan Teutons. The dual practice of cremation with inhumation with relics and without orientation observed in many burial-places, particularly in the Northern counties, evidences that the one was so far as pagan as the other. Authorities have not been wanting who have advocated

that the two forms were coexistent in time and place. There is no doubt of their co-existence in place, but if they cannot be correlated in time, inhumation, although accompanied with pagan accessories, would appear to indicate that those who practised it were becoming more in sympathy with the Christian form."

We now come to the recent discoveries in the Forbury Gardens, and the facts concerning these are as follows: A drain was required from the subway leading from the Forbury Gardens to the abbey ruins, and this passes beneath the way from the Abbot's Walk to the grounds of the Roman Catholic church. This drain of necessity had to be deep, as a matter of fact, some 10 feet below the surface of the ground. It passed to the Forbury Road on the north side of the gardens, having an inclination slightly towards the west, but not very great, the drain running in a straight line. The excavations were commenced at the northern end, and generally were carried down to the gravel, but as the work proceeded southwards bodies were found at about 4 feet below the surface of the ground, the first remains being somewhere opposite to the Roman Catholic church, but of course inside the gardens. From this point southwards enough skeletons were found to account for some forty bodies, all practically having their feet towards the east. They were of varying size, one or two of quite young people, some possibly of women. Some were large, and belonged apparently to powerful men, and some of the teeth were in excellent preservation. No trace of coffin-nails or grave-cloth pins was to be found, or of wood which might account for coffins, and no relics appear to have been buried with the bodies, except a few flint chippings and oyster-shells. There were also one or two horse-bones and a dog's tooth.

In one or two cases the bodies were very close together, as if buried one over another after, perhaps, a considerable lapse of time, and in one or two instances leg-bones were disturbed, possibly by being interfered with through subsequent burials, but there was no indication of bodies having been buried in a cramped position. One flint implement of a rude description was found,

but in all probability this was accidental, and had no bearing on the question of the date of these burials. No traces of cremation or of cinerary urns were discovered. The condition of the bones was very dry, and all traces of gelatine had entirely disappeared.

Of course, it must be remembered that the excavations afforded but limited scope for research, the trench being nowhere 3 feet in width, and, indeed, it is remarkable that so narrow a cutting should yield so much. It may also be remarked here, that some thirty years ago three bodies were reported as lying buried in the North Forbury Road, close to what is now the North gate leading from that road to the Forbury Gardens, all orientated, and that since then others have been found in the neighbourhood, such being, apparently, from the description given of them of more recent date than those under review. As the excavations approached what should be the site of the north wall of the north aisle of the nave of the abbey church, there became indications of disturbance in the earth running deeper than the average of 4 feet, in which the bodies were found. (By the way, one body is reported to have been found on the gravel at a depth of 6 feet from the surface.) The deepest part of this disturbance which slopes each way from the average of 4 feet until a depth of 10 feet is reached, is at a point about 60 feet north of the present south boundary wall of the Forbury Gardens, and is, roughly speaking, somewhere about where the north wall of the north aisle above referred to should be found. Here bones have been thrown in together, evidently after having been disturbed, and beneath them there are flints roughly scattered here and there, and of coarse description, with remains of mortar.

No bodies have been found south of this point; indeed, nothing to speak of, except a fragment or two of encaustic tile, evidently of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The older remains appear to be those nearer to the north aisle wall; but that may not count for very much. The skulls generally were of both shapes, round and oval, but this, again, may be due to mixture of race, and the differences not greatly marked. Let it be remembered we are still recording facts, and so we will turn our attention to the doorway leading from the south aisle of the abbey to

the cloisters. Here we have the bases of what appear to be either Norman or Transitional shafts, and on excavating round such it was found that at a distance of 5 inches below the bottom moulding there was a line on the masonry, and at a further distance down of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches the freestone ceased, and flints were found tolerably well compacted as a foundation. This line apparently indicated the floor level of the nave, and if not so, it cannot have been many inches away from it in level. Taking this, then, as a datum, a carefully worked out section gave the abbey floor at 18 inches below the surface of the ground in which the bodies were found, or 2 feet 6 inches above the bodies themselves. If 1 foot were allowed as the distance from the abbey floor to the ground outside, and that is really very little, we should get the bodies but 18 inches under the ground-level outside the abbey on the north side. More of this, however, hereafter. One other point might be mentioned, and that is, there were under several of the skulls very coarsely made tiles. So much, then, for facts; and now for inferences. Of course, several suggestions have been made as to the antiquity of these burials; they are chiefly as follows:

1. They were prehistoric.
2. They were the result of the battle of 871.
3. They were Saxon Christians.
4. They were the result of the Civil War.
5. They were victims of the Plague.

As to the prehistoric claim, that would seem to be met at once by the orientation of these skeletons, as well as by the absence of really anything—but one rough flint—which would justify even the bare suggestion, and which, in point of date, would be long ages before that of the skeletons under review.

That they were the result of the battle of 871, unless exception be made in the case of a few Danes, seems unlikely on several grounds. First, it must be remembered that then the Danes were encamped at Reading, and from the description of the fight, or, rather, series of encounters between Danes and Saxons given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, they must have taken place considerably west of the Forbury. This is the record: "A. 871. This year the army came to Reading in Wessex; and three days after

this, two of their earls rode forth. Then Ethelwulf, the earldorman, met them at Englefield, and there fought against them and got the victory; and there one of them, whose name was Sidrac, was slain. About three days after this King Ethelred and Alfred his brother led a large force to Reading, and fought against the army, and there was great slaughter made on either hand. And Ethelwulf the Earldorman was slain, and the Danishmen had possession of the place of carnage."

Roger de Hoveden's description tells us still more, for he says:

"These (the foraging party above mentioned) were met by Ethelwulf Earl of Berks, at a place called Englefield, that is, 'the field of the English.' Here both parties fought with the utmost animosity till, one of the Danish generals being killed and their army being either routed or destroyed, the Saxons obtained a complete victory. Four days after this battle King Ethelred and his brother Alfred, having collected their forces, marched to Reading, killing and destroying all before them as far as the gates of the fortification. At length the Danes, sallying out from all the gates, attacked the victorious army, when, after a long and bloody battle, the Danes obtained the victory."

Now, it is quite likely that while every care would be taken that the bodies of Sidrac and any other chieftains of their party, or even less distinguished Danes, should be taken back and buried within their lines, it is not likely the same treatment would be accorded to their Saxon foes, so that if there is any connection between this burial-ground and the fight of 871 it would be but a limited one.

Christian burial neither party would get at the hands of the Danes, but who shall say what the Forbury Hill would show if opened, and might not the very Yarl Sidrac himself lie therein?

That they were the outcome of the Civil War, or the Plague, may be dismissed at once, since the presence of tiles under the heads, and of shells and flints, together with the absence of buttons, implements of war, etc., would render the former untenable, while the latter would be equally so from the number of corpses found in so small a space

of excavation, all laid in order, and close to the surface of the ground. This all leads to the conclusion that here we have the first Christian Saxon graveyard in Reading. Be it noted, the word graveyard is here used as distinct from cemetery, to indicate the yard around the church in which the Christian dead were laid.

Evidences in favour of this are numerous, and if not absolutely conclusive, they are largely so. To begin with we have seen that, according to Dr. Stevens, the cemetery near the Jack of Both Sides was Romano-British first, and afterwards Christian Saxon. Now, in the year 742, Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury (according to Weever) introduced the practice of burials in churchyards, they having previously been outside the towns, probably as a survival of Roman custom. Pagan usages, however, died hard, and even as late as the days of Canute (1014) enactments were made against them. Hence the presence of pagan relics in the Saxon cemetery by the "Jack." Lord Stowell (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 537, under burial) says, "In England, about A.D. 750, spaces of ground adjoining the churches were carefully enclosed and solemnly consecrated, and appropriated to the burial of those who had been entitled to attend Divine service in those churches, and who now became entitled to render back into those places their remnants to earth, the common mother of mankind, without payment for the ground which they were to occupy, or for the pious offices which solemnized the act of interment." Kerry remarks (St. Lawrence, Reading) that these graveyards and their churches were inseparable, and that from the middle of the eighth century there was no parish church in the country without its graveyard, and no graveyard without its parish church; moreover, that the situation of the graveyards was regulated entirely by the position of the church, and not *vice versa*.

Thus he says: "The old parish Church of St. Lawrence" (possibly then dedicated to St. Matthew) "before the foundation of the Abbey, stood within or near this ancient Parish Cemetery"—stood in fact in the heart of the old Saxon burgh.

This evidence as to the association of churches and churchyards naturally raises

the question as to how it came about that the church of St. Lawrence had originally and for centuries no churchyard. An entry in the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence throws light upon this. Coates' account runs as follows:

"Churchyard. In the year 1556, Queen Mary granted to the inhabitants of the parish of St. Lawrence 'a certayne grounde lying next unto the parishe churche ther, ffor to erecte and make thereof a churche-yarde for the seid churche and parishe, as by the wall and enclosure thereof, then and ther made, it doth and may appeare which seid grounde for the seid Churche-yarde so granted was and is in recompense to the seid inhabitantes and parishe of and for another churche-yarde of late belonging unto the seid parishe lying next unto the late churche of the late monastery there and from the seid inhabitants taken. The charge for the makynge of the seid newe churche-yarde was borne and paid by the inhabitants of the sed parishe in manner and forme as hereafter followeth:—that is to witt for ev'y perch of the seid wall conteynyn XVIII fetes VIjs."

The churchyard of St. Lawrence, thus granted by Queen Mary, was considerably smaller than the present one, it having been enlarged on its east side in 1791.

From this it will be tolerably clear that the original churchyard was the one under our review, viz., that to the north of the abbey, and possibly on the site of it also, and somewhere here must have been the original Saxon parish church.

The date of the earliest parts of St. Lawrence's church indicates that it must have been built somewhere about the time the abbey was founded, or shortly after, and the obvious conclusion is that the site of the old Saxon church was required for the abbey, that such church was pulled down for this same purpose, and a new church was erected, being no other than that of St. Lawrence. Thus we get the new church separated from the old churchyard, and may be tolerably sure that had there not been rights of burial in the old churchyard before the acquisition of the land by the abbey, these would never have been granted right up to the church wall, but rather another site, in all probability such as now forms the churchyard of St.

Lawrence, would have been given. And further, this churchwarden's account speaks of the older churchyard as having been taken from the inhabitants, indicating that at the suppression, or subsequently when the abbey grounds passed into royal hands, this was appropriated, and hence reparation would naturally have to be made, this, significantly enough, being done by Mary. There seems to be no other way of accounting for the possession by the parish of this older churchyard, except it be an ownership prior to the founding of the abbey.

In passing, it is worthy of remark that at the south-west corner of the chapterhouse, and on the return wall, both on the outside of the chapterhouse, there is some walling which, from the zigzag way in which the flints are laid, would indicate earlier work than any other part of the abbey, and it is also worthy of note that this portion of the wall is of greater thickness than the abbey walling generally. This may, indeed, have formed a portion of the Saxon church which existed after 1006, when the Danes destroyed the town; and as from Domesday Book we learn the latter was rebuilt, it is probable the church also was rebuilt at the same time, and in flint, etc., instead of wattle and mud.

Now let us turn to the evidence we get from the burials themselves; and first, as to their depth.

They are nearly all some 4 feet below the present surface of the ground, but the abbey floor level, as has already been shown, was some 18 inches below this level, so that, allowing for the ground on the north side of the abbey being but 1 foot lower than the nave floor, we should get these bodies buried in only 18 inches of earth. If they had been subsequent to the abbey, they would never surely have been allowed at such a shallow depth; but if, as it would be quite reasonable to suppose, the land northward of the abbey was levelled down at its building, this would account for the shallowness of the burials.

The absence of any discovery of interments under the floor of the abbey does not count for much, seeing at the demolition not only were the wrought stones taken away, but in the case of the little bit of aisle wall we ought to have found, the very flint

foundations were also removed. The made ground, the jumbled conditions of bones about here, all indicate that excavations were made subsequently to the suppression of the abbey; and, moreover, it must not be forgotten that the recent trench ran but a short way under the abbey floor, so that there was not much scope for discovery. Not only so, but in building the abbey it is just possible any bodies found might have been removed.

As regards the further evidences of this being a Christian burial-ground, we have :

1. The orientation of the bodies.
2. The absence of pagan relics.
3. The absence of incineration.

The arguments for this being a Saxon burial-ground are :

1. The similarity of shape and character of the skulls to other known Saxon skulls.
2. The absence of gelatine from skulls and bones, indicating considerable age.
3. The presence of flints and oyster shells, the placing of which some regard as corresponding to the present practice of throwing in earth, etc.; flints and shells are found both in Romano-British and Saxon burials.
4. The comparative shallowness of the interments.
5. The greater apparent age of skeletons found near the abbey church would suggest that after its building burials would be carried on further north, but there is not sufficient evidence as yet on this point to draw any definite inference from it.
6. The presence of tiles under the heads upon which subject Professor Rolleston remarks :

(*Scientific Papers and Addresses*, Rolleston, ed. 1884, p. 683.) "In some cases it is possible to be nearly sure that we have to deal with an Anglo-Saxon, even though there be no arms or insignia in the grave. These cases are those in which we have evidence from the presence of stones under the skull that no coffin was employed in the burial, and in which stones are set alongside of the grave as if vicariously.

If thus we may be allowed to conclude we have found the original Saxon churchyard of Reading, we have a series of burial-grounds extending from the times when the Romans

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occupied our land to the present day. First the cemetery by the Jack of Both Sides—Romano-British and Christian; then the pagan cemetery near the Dreadnought; then the Saxon burials in the first-named cemetery, also Christian, extending probably down to about 750; then the first churchyard, in the Forbury Gardens, and close to the abbey; then the churchyard of St. Lawrence formed in 1556, and lastly, the present cemetery of the town.

One ventures to think very few towns in England or elsewhere can show such a long succession of burials as we have here in Reading, and as regards the recent discoveries one is tempted to add: if the church was the centre of the churchyard, and both were the centre of the Christian Saxon town, surely we have a strong confirmation here of the site of Saxon Reading being eastward of St. Lawrence's church, and on the higher ground between the Thames and the Kennet.

Two things only remain to be said: One is, that further excavations are greatly to be desired, and surely ought to be forthwith undertaken, including the boring of the mound; the other, that in the preparation of this paper one would desire to warmly express indebtedness to Mr. Colyer, of the Reading Museum, for help, without which it could not have been written. Also to the Rev. Alan Cheales for valuable assistance in collecting evidence.

Since the foregoing notes were written Mr. Colyer has kindly furnished the following particulars which have an important bearing on the question under review.

A comparison of the skulls, or at least six of the skulls found in the Forbury Gardens with six Saxon skulls taken in the following order from Davis's "*Crania Britannica*" (the best work on the subject), resulted in the following:

Average circumference of Forbury skulls 21½ inches; average circumference of Saxon skulls from "*Crania Britannica*" 21¼ inches.

Average length of Forbury skulls 7·47 inches; average length of Saxon skulls from *Crania Britannica* 7·5 inches.

Average width of Forbury skulls 5·34 inches; average width of Saxon skulls from *Crania Britannica* 5·5 inches.

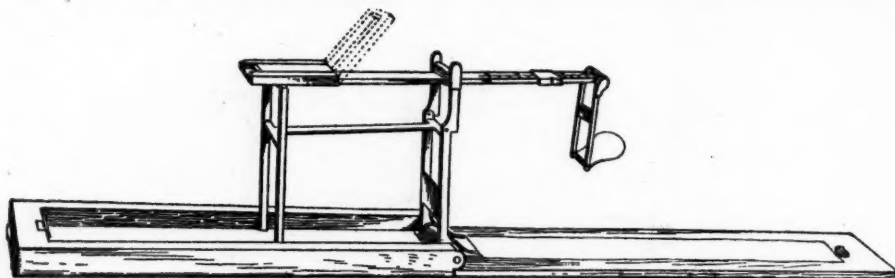
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The imperfect condition of skulls made other measurements impossible.

The skull of a Saxon found by Dr. Stevens with a pewter pendant, at King's Road cemetery, is almost identical in all measurements with the Forbury specimens.

Two Norman skulls in the museum are more globular, being wider but not so long. Romano-British skulls are also of a larger size. It is interesting to note that the bone of both the Norman skulls—one is of a knight-templar from Brimpton (period 1300-1320), is full of gelatine, while those from the Forbury show no trace of it.

volume may be considered a final statement of all that is known relating to a curious chapter in eighteenth century social history. Of more interest to antiquaries generally are Mr. Roth's little excursions on such related topics as the state of the coinage at the time, and pocket guinea and sovereign balances. The latter were sold to the public for their protection against the clipping and counterfeiting of coins. People carried balances in their pockets so as to be able to test proffered guineas or sovereigns for themselves. Mr. Roth figures and describes several Yorkshire examples of these ap-



[GUINEA BALANCE IN BANKFIELD MUSEUM.]

Old Halifax.*

THIS volume is somewhat of the nature of a miscellany. In the first part Mr. Ling Roth gives the fullest account yet printed of the operations, detection, trial, and punishment, of a gang of coiners who, in the years 1769-1783, carried on their nefarious work in a quiet corner of the lonely moorlands near Halifax. The news paragraphs in the local papers, the relative advertisements, statements of witnesses, proofs of evidence (in the briefs), proclamations, and so forth, are given verbatim, so that this part of the

pliances. The one shown above is "a typical balance, with the movable 'turn' indicated by dotted lines. The directions in the case are, 'The turn at the end for a guinea; to the centre for half a guinea; and the slide at the cypher where it stops; every stop nearer the centre is a farthing above the currency; the divisions the other way are a penny each, for the light gold.'" This was made by Wilkinson, of Kirkby, near Liverpool. There is a similar balance by the same maker in the Chadwick Museum at Bolton, but fitted in a brass instead of a wooden box.

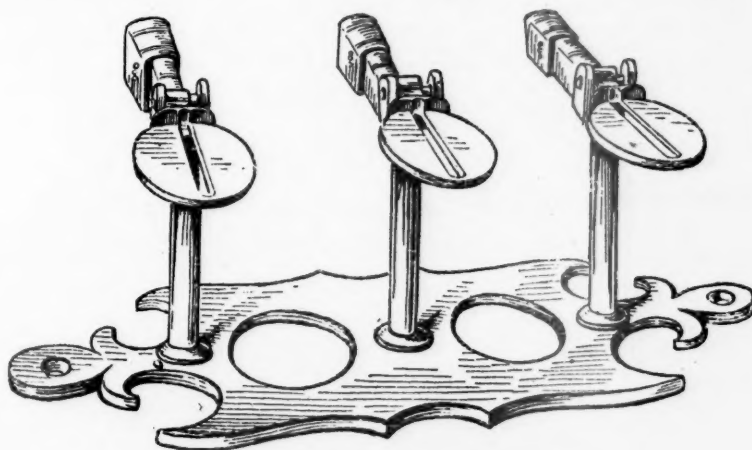
Another interesting balance is that here figured. It is of iron, and was used for weighing and gauging the thickness of diameter of guineas, half-guineas, and third guineas. It is now in York Museum. Many of the pocket balances were not only ingenious in design, but remarkably compact and handy when folded up. Mr. Roth quotes an amusing incident from a Newcastle news-

* *The Yorkshire Coiners, 1767-1783, and Notes on Old and Prehistoric Halifax.* By H. Ling Roth. With many illustrations, and chapters by John Lister, M.A., and J. Lawson Russell, M.B. Halifax: F. King and Sons, Limited, 1905, 4to., pp. xxvii, 322. Price 21s. net. We are indebted to the publishers' courtesy for the use of the blocks.

paper of December, 1773: "Sunday Se'n-night a Clergyman in the North, remarkable for his *moderation* in the tyth-laws, having left his sermon at home, dispatched the beadle for the same, who returned with a small parcel wrapped up in cloth; and the pastor, supposing it to be the discourse for the day, ascended the pulpit therewith, when, on opening the budget, he was not a little Confounded to find, instead of the sermon, A SMALL BOX WITH GOLD SCALES AND WEIGHTS. As time would not admit a second messenger to go and return, the congregation were dismissed with the usual benediction."

the Manor of Wakefield—and conveys much information in a readable, pleasant fashion. Mr. Lister remarks, what is certainly curious, that he has not yet found in the court rolls "any entries—so often to be found in other manors—which indicate the ravages of the terrible 'Black Death' of 1348-49," though he quotes a reference to the pestilence of 1361-62.

One of the most curious (and familiar) items in the history of Halifax is its famous Gibbet Law. At page 131 Mr. Lister quotes an early reference to this of 1360, and clears away the confusion of the Gibbet Law with forest law—connected with "the probably

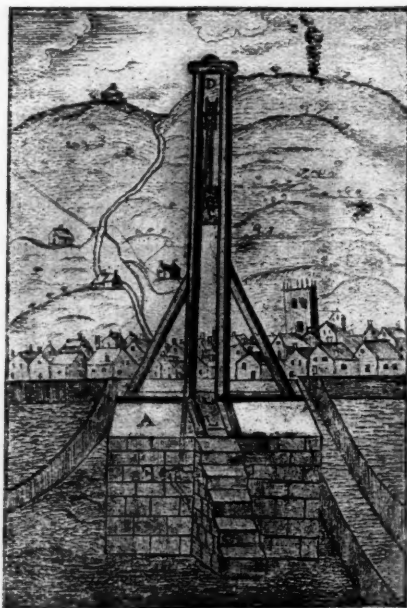


IRON GUINEA BALANCE IN YORK MUSEUM.

The second and third parts of the volume consist of notes on old and prehistoric Halifax. We could have wished that the contents of these parts had been better digested and arranged—they begin with mediæval and end with prehistoric Halifax—but they abound in matters of interest. The principal chapter—"The Making of Halifax"—is by Mr. John Lister, who sketches the history of the town, as seen from various points of view, from the thirteenth century onwards. The narrative is founded upon the original authorities—charters, the Archbishops' registers at York, the coroners' rolls in the Record Office, and the court rolls of

mythical 'Forest of Hardwick'—and then continues his general history of the town and of the development of its woollen trade. But a little later in the book he gives a special chapter (pp. 192-206) to the Gibbet Law—the privilege of beheading criminals without regular trial, when caught red-handed—which survived in Halifax so long after it had been abandoned elsewhere. He refers to another suggested origin for the custom, which has been proposed by several writers, who connect it with the cloth trade. He quotes from a manuscript in the Lansdowne Collection, British Museum, a curious passage, hitherto unpublished, in which the

writer, a Mr. James Ryder, in *Commendations of Yorkshire*, addressed to Lord Burleigh, and dated January 3, 1589, speaks in high praise of the clothiers of the county, and especially of those of Halifax. "These, I say," says Ryder of the Halifax clothiers, "excel the rest in policy and industry for the use of their trade and grounds, and, after the rude and arrogant manner of their wild country, they surpass the rest in wisdom and wealth. They despise



FACSIMILE OF ILLUSTRATION OF THE GIBBET IN JACOB'S "HISTORY OF HALIFAX," 1789.

their old fashions if they can hear of a new, more commodious, rather affecting novelties than allied to old ceremonies. Only the ancient custom of beheading such as are apprehended for theft without trial after the course of law, they are driven by the same need and necessity to continue that enforced them to take it up at the first, otherwise their trade in that wild place could not have been." A side-note to this passage says: "By cutting off these heads they cut off much untruth that the rest of the country

is troubled with." But this plausible story is as unreal as that which connects the Gibbet with forest law. The "Halifax Law" was a survival simply of the old manorial privilege of Infangthief and Utfangthief. The chapter is illustrated by several pictures from old books of the gibbet, mostly founded on fancy. The one reproduced opposite is a facsimile of the illustration in Jacob's *History of Halifax*, 1789. It has the words "John Hoyle del. 1650" engraved at foot. The original gibbet platform was brought to light in 1839.

Besides these historical chapters by Mr. Lister, the second part of the volume contains a miscellany of sections dealing with various aspects of bygone Halifax. One gives "The Genesis of the Halifax Manufacturers' Hall"; another contains delicate reproductions of pencil drawings of old houses, etc., in and near Halifax, made by T. Binns in the years 1841-1856; and a third contains an interesting set of illustrations of old domestic utensils, ladies' headgear, "tally" irons, jugs, spoons, stone ovens, etc. Two chapters are given to some notable Halifax folk, especially the Frobishers and Rawsons; another, abundantly illustrated, to old trade and school handbills and advertisements; and a few pages are occupied by a description of "The House at the Maypole"—a house of Henry VII.'s time, which formerly stood in Halifax, at the corner of Crown Street and Corn Market. It was pulled down in the summer of 1890, to make way, as usual, for "modern improvements"; but having been bought by Mr. Lister, its demolition was very carefully superintended, and it was re-erected, as shown in the illustration, on the hillside at Shibden. The situation for an ancient town-house is somewhat incongruous, but gratitude is due to the generous owner for preserving so interesting a specimen of old-time building. The careful description of the house is accompanied by many illustrations of details.

The third part of the book is devoted to "Prehistoric Halifax," and contains two chapters. The first deals with "Scattered Remains," and records much careless and unscientific excavation, and many miscellaneous finds of flint implements, polished stone celts, bronze celts and palstaves,



THE "HOUSE AT THE MAYPOLE" AS RE-ERECTED AT SHIBDEN AND NOW KNOWN AS DAISYBANK.

cinerary urns, etc. The second chapter, by Mr. J. Lawson Russell, M.B., contains an account of the opening of the grassy circle known as Blackheath Barrow, near Todmorden, and of the relics found therein—a very interesting and suggestive narrative. It only remains to be added that the book, which, as we have indicated, is abundantly illustrated, is well printed and satisfactorily produced. There is a full index of names, but, unfortunately, of names only.

H. R. C.

The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

By H. F. ABELL.

I.—SEGEDUNUM TO CILURNUM.



T entirely depends upon the spirit in which the pilgrim embarks upon the exploration of what is certainly the most interesting relic of Roman rule in Britain, and possibly, from its unique character, out of Italy, whether he travels

from the very beginning to the very end—from the busy Northumbrian shipyard to the lone, silent little Cumbrian coast village—or whether he starts further along, where the evidences of its existence are most palpable and most interesting; whether, in fact, he goes as a Dryasdust or as a holiday-maker of antiquarian tastes.

The writer, who has performed the pilgrimage more or less thoroughly half a dozen times, would recommend to the ordinary visitor, as distinguished from the profound investigator, a start, say at Harlow Hill, some fifteen miles from Newcastle; for, although between the actual starting point of the Wall in Messrs. Swan and Hunter's shipyard at Wallsend, and Harlow there are scattered objects of real interest, the continuity is necessarily very much broken in a district where the exigencies of a tremendous commerce have obliterated much that, however valuable from a historical point of view, is, after all, sentimentally attractive.

A few hints before starting. If you can walk, by all means do so; it is *the best* way of doing the Roman Wall, for he who tramps enjoys a hundred advantages over him who rides and drives here. Still, much of the journey of seventy-five miles can be performed on wheels. But for the most fascinating, most interesting, and most romantic part, walking is necessary. A week is none too much to spend on the Wall, but it can be easily tramped in four days by him who does not sketch nor photograph, who can live on temperance drinks, and who does not want to stop and argue about trifles, thus: First day, Newcastle to Chollerford; second day, Chollerford to Gilsland; third day, Gilsland to Carlisle; fourth day, Carlisle to Bowness on Solway and back.

Well, for the benefit of south country enthusiasts, I shall do it from end to end.

A few particulars about the Wall:

It was seventy-five miles long. It was on an average 8 feet thick, and 14 feet high, including the parapet. It was built of wedge-shaped facing stones, about 17 inches long, 9 inches broad, and 8 inches thick, enclosing rubble cemented with lime, mixed with sand and gravel, and poured in fresh, thus giving an almost indestructible consistency. Thus, when I shall speak of a

piece of the wall being eight courses high, I shall mean about 5 feet 4 inches.

Along the Wall were twelve stations, some of them practically towns; within easy distance were three more, the sites of all of which are accurately known, and all of which have been more or less explored. Between these stations were mile-castles, forty-seven of which have been located; and between the mile castles, at distances of 350 yards apart, were stone turrets.

The sites of fifteen supporting camps north and south of the Wall have been marked; but, of course, there were many more, so that a perfect system of constant and rapid communication was established, not only from end to end of the Wall itself, but with depôts and bases away from it.

North of the Wall ran a ditch, varying from 25 to 35 feet in width, and about 15 feet deep. This ditch exists in wonderful perfection along a great portion of the wall-site—indeed, it is deepest and clearest where the Wall itself has disappeared. South of the Wall, at a distance of about 20 feet, ran a paved military road, curbed at each side and double curbed in the middle, about 20 feet wide. In one or two places traces of a paved footway nearer the Wall have been found, and of ditches on either side of the road. At a distance varying from 200 feet to half a mile, according to the nature of the country, a series of earthworks accompanies the Wall on its southern side, consisting of a north mound, a berm, a ditch, a ditch marginal mound, a berm, and a third mound. These constitute the vallum. About this vallum there has been more controversy than about any other detail of the Wall system. It has been considered to have been a line of communication, a protection against attack from the south, a previous work to the Wall, and, lastly, a fortification built contemporaneously with the Wall for the protection of the quarries and the road and Wall builders.

I do not presume to give an opinion, but I incline to the last theory.

Now to our journey.

In Messrs. Swan and Hunter's shipyard at Wallsend the great Wall starts on its western journey. Not a trace of the Wall itself exists here to-day above ground, although in 1903 a 10-foot length, about 4½ feet high, was

exposed on digging away the steep bank on the north side of the shipyard. Camp House marks the south-east angle of the station of Segedunum, and from here the Wall went to the river. The garrison consisted of the fourth cohort of the Lingones, a people of Belgic Gaul.

Passing along Roman Wall Street, at the back of Carville Street, we notice near Stotes House Farm a series of ponds which mark the line of the north ditch of the Wall, and this is at intervals traceable in the fields by Old Walker and Byker Hill. Naturally, we do not expect to find many traces of the second station, Pons Ælii, in the busy streets of Newcastle, but it stood to the south of St. Nicholas Church. We may therefore push through the "canny town" and follow Westgate Street out of the city to Benwell, where was the third station, Condercum, two miles from Newcastle.

The road, which has run from Newcastle on the top of the Wall, cuts Condercum in half. A reservoir occupies the northern half, but in private grounds on the south side of the road some ramparts are distinct, and in the garden of Condercum House may be seen the circular apse of a *sacellum*, where were found two altars dedicated to what was, perhaps, a local god, Antenociticus. At East Denton, a mile on, we see the first actual piece of the Wall above ground, a fragment two courses high. The north fosse and the south vallum are here distinct. Denton Hall, an interesting gabled, ivy-clad house on our right, was famous as the residence of Mrs. Montagu, who entertained here Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Beattie, and other literary giants of the latter eighteenth century. "Silky of Denton," the ghost of a jealous murderess, was seen, or heard, I am not sure which, so lately as 1884.

At West Denton a mound near a lodge gate marks our first mile-castle. A mile further, at Walbottle Dene, the north gateway of another has been preserved. Two miles on, just before Heddon on the Wall, the north ditch and the vallum works, especially the ditch of the latter, on the south, are very distinct; and further on, over the road-wall on the left, is the first really good piece of the Wall we have seen, six courses

high on its faces. In the Wall is a circular chamber, 7 feet in diameter, with a small slanting passage leading from it, which puzzles antiquaries, as nothing like it has been found in the Wall elsewhere. The road to Corbridge branches off to the left here, but we keep straight on along the military road made by General Wade after the experience of the "Forty-five" had showed how easy it was, at a time when no decent communication existed between the east and west hereabouts, for a northern foe to do as the Scots did with impunity—slip down the border line to Carlisle before Wade, who had counted on their coming along the east coast, could intercept them. Wade simply tumbled the Roman Wall down and made his road on it and out of it forty-two miles out of Newcastle. The road, however, has never thriven, and one may walk for miles along it without meeting a soul. Motors may stir it up a bit, but if they don't, until the next Scottish invasion comes off it is not likely to be much more lively than it is. The first time I walked along it, twenty years ago, I saw a large parcel lying by the roadside, and, picking it up, sang out to a man in a cart who had just passed, thinking he had dropped it. But he shook his head; so I examined it, and read on a label an address in Gateshead, and a note "To be picked up by Robson, carrier."

A mile from the turning we reach Rutchester where was the station of Vindobala. Here, as at Condercum, the Wall struck and left the station in the centre. There are some traces of ramparts behind the farm-buildings on the left. The farmhouse itself shows traces of having been a Border pele tower, but beyond this and the trough cut in the solid rock, known as "The Giant's Grave," there is nothing to keep us at Rutchester, and as we want to get on to the really interesting part of the pilgrimage, I shall be brief in my description for some miles to come.

After leaving Rutchester the north fosse becomes very deep and straight, and continues so to Harlow Hill, where is a Temperance Inn with some quaint bits of furniture, but not always provided against the incursions of hungry guests, as some of us found out last June. We are now fairly in the country,

although small clouds of smoke dotted along the South Tyne Valley to our left proclaim the presence of the necessary monster which must in no long time desecrate and deform this beautiful, romantic land, as it has so effectually in neighbouring Durham. South of Harlow Hill stands the interesting little fortified house, Welton Hall, constructed from Wall stones. We push on—the fosse on our right, close to the road, being very deep and planted with trees—till we reach Down Hill. The Wall here runs straight over the hill-top, the road bears to the right, and the vallum, most deeply and distinctly marked as three ridges, bends round the hill to the left. It is worth something to rest awhile on one of these grassy ridges and smoke the pipe of peace, so in keeping with the silence and beauty and sweetness of all around us. Straight ahead of us westward goes the road on the Wall like a tape line, the vallum ridges distinctly marked on the left and the fosse deeply cut on the right, and even the hardened antiquary feels an inclination to rhapsodize a little ere, with the well-worn watchwords on his lips, *Per lineam Valli*, he pursues his task. On low ground west of Down Hill are the hardly discernible remains of the station of Hunnum. Here again the road divides the station. It is worth while to follow a path to the left which leads to Halton Tower—an ancient pele with round angle turrets to which has been attached an ordinary house—the whole built of Wall stones. An interesting old custom is, or was until within late years, observed in connection with Halton Tower, called the Bond Darge. The freeholders of Great Whittington are or were obliged to send seven mowers and fourteen reapers to Halton for one day in the year when called upon. They receive no wages, but are supplied with victuals and drink. A mile and a half south of Halton is Aydon Castle, a most picturesquely situated thirteenth-century fortified house.

Half a mile beyond Halton, Watling Street, coming up from Corbridge and the South, crosses the line of the Wall at a point still significantly known as Port-gate, and strikes away in a north-westerly direction to Redesdale, Bremenium, and thence across the wild, solitary, fascinating fells to Chew

Green on the Border, and so over the hills into Scotland. Solitary enough as this old road is during the greater part of its course, it was busy enough in pre-railway days as one of the chief drove-roads from Scotland into England. I can from personal experience recommend a tramp along Watling Street as far as Jedburgh, and also along the other Roman road which leaves it at Bewclay, about a mile and a quarter north of the Wall, known as Cobbs' or the Devil's Causeway, and leading across the most romantic and interesting part of Northumberland to Berwick-on-Tweed.

Just south of the Errington Arms, the point where Watling Street cuts the Wall, is the broad expanse of Stagshaw Bank, the scene for many centuries of one of the most famous cattle "trysts" in the kingdom. Here, on the west side of Watling Street, are the ramparts of a camp which, from its proximity to a series of quarry traces, Mr. Neilson thinks was a temporary protection for the Wall workmen. He emphasizes the position of another camp about a quarter of a mile distant—in contact with the south agger or bank of the vallum—in support of his theory that the vallum was a protection for workers on the Wall and not, according to the long-accepted theory, a defence against southern attack.

From the Stanley Plantation between Portgate and Errington Hill Head, we get one of the many magnificent views which will delight us during our journey, and, moreover, see the courses of the north fosse and the south vallum to perfection. A mile and a half further we see on our right S. Oswald's Church. Close by was fought in 633 the great Battle of Heavenfield, in which Oswald of Northumbria commenced the reign of Christianity in that kingdom by his victory over the pagan Cadwalla, King of North Wales. Just before the twentieth milestone, at Plane-trees Field, there is a fine piece of the Wall on the left of the road, and beyond this the modern road leaves the Wall for the first time and strikes steeply down the hill to the bridge at Chollerford.

We follow the Wall, and, through the courtesy of the owner of Bruntons, are permitted to enter his grounds and examine the interesting remains which would assuredly never have been preserved but for the fact

of their being in private grounds. They consist of a good length of Wall with nine courses of facing stones—six feet in height, and, getting over the wall to its south side, we see the best-preserved turret along the course of the Wall—a quadrangular space 12 feet 9 inches by 11 feet 6 inches with an entrance about 4 feet wide, and penetrating the wall about 4 feet. The wall itself, forming the north wall of the turret, is more than 8 feet high.

Regaining the main road we descend the steep hill, but instead of crossing the bridge which has superseded the ancient ford commemorated in the ballad of "Jock o' the Side," we cross a stile on the left hand, and follow a riverside path which will bring us to one of the most interesting and impressive relics of Roman Britain. This is the eastern abutment of the bridge across the North Tyne between Cilurnum and the Wall pursuing its westward course.

The remains are now some 60 feet inland, showing how the course of the river has changed during the past sixteen centuries, and Nature, whose kindness in the preservation of the relics of Roman Britain contrasts so markedly with the ruthlessness of man, has preserved to us one of the most striking, and, may I add, pathetic, monuments of the genius of the Roman Empire in an astonishingly perfect manner. The remains consist of a solid mass of masonry with a face towards the river 22 feet long, from which slope inland two faces respectively 53 feet and 80 feet. Upon this space are tumbled and heaped, apparently in inextricable confusion, stones of all shapes and sizes. But amidst the chaos the practised eye soon discerns (1) the stones of a former bridge pier, which proves that even during the Roman occupation the river had shifted its course westward; (2) the Wall itself; (3) a castellum at the end of the Wall; and (4) a covered way running north and south.

The south face of the abutment is some 27 feet longer than that on the north. This was, perhaps, in order to afford room for fortifications. The north abutment rises 6 feet above the foundation course; some of the stones are very large. Many of the stones retain their *luis* holes, and all have been bound together by rods of iron set

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in lead. Part of the southern abutment preserves its bevelled edging intact. Amongst the stones scattered about are three which call for remark. One is cask-shaped, with eight holes round the centre of the diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; the second is a monolith 9 feet 1 inch long, with a rectangular base 2 feet 2 inches high; the third is the fragment of what was apparently a companion pillar to the last.

Mr. Sheriton Holmes has ingeniously suggested that these three stones formed part of the apparatus by which the first length of the bridge, which was of wood, was raised or depressed at will. The cask-shaped stone, forming a counterpoise to the bridge length, was, he suggests, suspended by ropes passing into the eight holes from a beam which would be balanced on a cross-beam supported by the two pillars. The theory seems a perfectly feasible one. The bridge itself consisted of four spans, about 34 feet each in length, supported on three piers, each 16 feet wide, and the two abutments. Of the three piers, one still lies under the eastern bank of the river, and two others are said to be visible in mid-stream under certain conditions of light and tide. I have, however, only seen one. The western abutment can also occasionally be seen.

The Wall on the east abutment is about 8 feet high and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. In the *castellum* at the end of it much charred wood and ash was found when first excavated, which would indicate a fate which overtook at one time or another almost every one of the stations along the line of the Wall. The covered way which crosses the abutment no doubt formed part of the fortifications which guarded the bridge; but its probable use is still a disputed point.

The George Inn, on the other side of the river, affords excellent accommodation at a reasonable rate; but it is as well to secure a room beforehand, as, although it has been doubled in size since I first knew it thirty years ago, quite in proportion have increased the tourist and picnicker traffic, not to speak of the angling fraternity. Our business is with the Wall, but it may be remarked that Chollerford is an excellent centre for the exploration of the beautiful, historic, and romantic country through which the North Tyne flows.

From the George Inn we turn to the right until we reach the lodge-gates of Chesters, the domain in which are the remains of what many regard as the *bonne bouche* of the Wall—the station of Cilurnum.

Close to the gates is the museum, in which are admirably arranged relics, not merely from Cilurnum, but from the other Wall stations situated on the Clayton estates, and the visitor unfettered by time will do well to pass a long hour here.

Cilurnum was evidently something more than a mere fortress. Relics abound which show that at this favoured spot, beautifully situated on ground sloping down to the river, there was social, domestic and mercantile, as well as military life.

Borcovicus, to which we shall journey presently, seems to have been a station of similar character—as strong, indeed, as natural situation, seconded by superb engineering, could make it—but also associated with the lighter and brighter features of colonial life. But the situation of Borcovicus cannot be compared with that of Cilurnum. At Cilurnum, we may presume to imagine, the wives and families of officers and men, on Wall-duty elsewhere, were congregated, and that it was a sanatorium for men worn with a ferocious, ceaseless strife, in a hard, variable climate. At any rate, this is the impression produced by the aspect of the place which has probably not materially changed since Roman times, and which contrasts strongly with the aspects of the stations situated in the silent, desolate fell country. This paper is not written as a guide to the Wall, so much as a passing description of it, so that it would be impossible within its limits to detail the attractions of Cilurnum—attractions which are owing entirely to the energy, generosity, and far-sightedness of the late Mr. Clayton.

Briefly, Cilurnum is, next to Amboglanna at Birdoswald, the largest station on the Wall, its area being more than five acres. Like Amboglanna it has six gates instead of the orthodox four. The great Wall meets and leaves it at its great eastern and western gateways, which are more northerly than the smaller eastern and western entrances, and not, as is usual, although not invariable, as we have seen, in a line with the northern boundary.

All the great gates are in good preserva-

tion, especially the eastern, and all present the usual feature of a double portal, with guard chambers on each side. It may be noted that for some reason best known to themselves, the Roman engineers brought the great Wall to the *south* jambs of the east and west gates instead of to the north, thus apparently leaving the gates exposed to an enemy. Where it comes to the west gate it is 7 feet thick and more than 4 feet high. At the great south gate, the iron of the gate pivot is still visible in the pivot hole, and the flags are deeply worn by chariot wheels. At this gate there are evidences of one of those terrible catastrophes which seem to have temporarily overwhelmed most of the Wall stations. When first excavated a deep layer of wood ashes covered the floor of the east portal of the south gate, and the floor itself had been raised considerably higher than that of the other portal, thus telling a tale of capture, recapture, and hasty repair. Again, the west portal of this gate had been walled up at a later period, probably to reduce space necessary to be defended, but the walling has been removed, and the gate is as it originally was. We shall see the same evidence of calamity at Aesica.

The north gate—that nearest the mansion of Chesters—is in less perfect condition than the others. The great east gate is in very fine preservation, the wall of the south guard chamber being 12 courses—nearly 8 feet high, and the great Wall may be noticed coming up to the *south* jamb of the portal, as at the west gateway.

Within the space enclosed by the walls of the station have been unearthed the traces of buildings of great interest—buildings which support the idea that Cilurnum was something more than a mere Wall fortress. There is the forum, of which the most interesting feature to the ordinary visitor will probably be the *ara-ium*, or treasury of the station, a large underground vault of massive stones, with a triply-vaulted roof of stones set edgewise, and to which we descend by steps beneath a huge roof stone. When first discovered the entrance to this vault was barred by an oaken door bound with iron, which, however, fell to pieces upon exposure to the air after its burial of fifteen centuries. East of the forum and its associated buildings is

the pretorium, the floors of which are supported by brick and stone pillars, showing the system of hot-air heating employed; and scattered about the area of the camp are more or less interesting remains of public and ordinary buildings, notably of a street in the north-east corner, which shows how extremely narrow were the by-ways of a Roman station. Outside the station are the extensive remains of buildings, especially notable being those which we reach by the small south-east gateway, by the road along which it is supposed most of the bridge traffic passed.

On the north side of a large paved courtyard, 45 feet by 30 feet, are seven round-arched niches, each 3 feet high, 2 feet wide, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth, the original use of which is still matter for argument. From this courtyard a passage, of which the door-jambs are 6 feet high monoliths, we pass into a series of good-sized rooms, presenting some interesting features. One has the remains of one of the only three Roman windows in the North of England, the others being at South Shields and at Ravenglass in Cumberland. In another room were found the skeletons of thirty-three human beings, of two horses, and a dog, significant, perhaps, as telling mutely a terrible story of sudden attack, flight, and death, especially as traces of destruction by fire are apparent throughout the buildings. From the careful construction of this block of buildings, their size and arrangement, and the general heating system throughout, it has been surmised that here on the sloping bank of the river, overlooking the bridge, and its constant flow of life, was the suburban villa of a high official—perhaps of the Governor of Cilurnum.

Along both sides of the road leading to the bridge are mounds of earth, which no doubt hide buildings, and as similar mounds are observable on the southern and western sides of the station, Cilurnum must have been quite a large colony. The burial-ground of the station was probably on the south side, where the scenery of hill and wood and river is especially beautiful.

Cilurnum was garrisoned by Asturians, a Spanish tribe, and a little purple flower which flourishes there, called *Erinus Hispanicus*, said to abound nowhere else along the Wall,

is ascribed to them. At anyrate, this is what we of the 1886 pilgrimage were told, and believed it and told others, so that it has got to be one of the orthodox wall *on dits*.

(To be continued.)



A Recovered Tombstone.

BY THE REV. D. S. DAVIES.

THEN *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. (1830), Mr. F. Madden, F.S.A., printed a petition of Richard Troughton, bailiff of South Witham, Lincolnshire, to the Privy Council, in the reign of Queen Mary, relative to the share taken by him in the Duke of Northumberland's Plot. The charges against Troughton were:

1. Helping the Duke of Northumberland to set Lady Jane Grey on the throne.
2. The dilapidation of the church at South Witham.

These were brought against him by Thomas Wymberley of South Witham.

To refute these accusations Troughton recapitulates a narrative or diary of his actions from July 11, 1553, when the news of King Edward's death was first made known in Lincolnshire, to the 21st day of the same month, when Mary was announced as Queen. This document is of much local interest. In it appears the following:

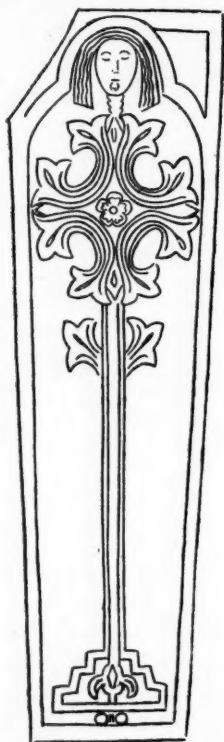
"It is thought that the Chancel and Church there (South Witham) was not unbuilt 40 years past whereof I have diminished no part, but being overgrown with ivy many years before I was born, who have dwelt there but 12 years, one piece of the chancel so far as the ivy grew, is fallen down, wherewith I had nothing to do."

Mr. Madden here makes a remark:—

[In the return made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to Cardinal Pole, 1556, on the state of churches in Lincolnshire, this is not mentioned. Was the chancel repaired or pulled down between Troughton's petition and the date of visitation?]

Troughton goes on :

"I bought a Altar Stone in the 4th year of King Edward which never came in any bankketying house of mine and lieth on two pieces of wood in my orchard to this day. Upon the bridge next my house there lieth a grave stone, that was covered with earth in the Churchyard and did no good there which



my neighbour brought and laid on the bridge, which is no Altar stone."

In Peacock's *Church Furniture*, p. 167, is the note :

"South W'tham — harrie hodshon and Johnne Croftes Churchwardens 18 March 1565.

"Itm the rode lofte was made awaie in Kinge Edward the vj daies by reasonne that o'r chauncell fell down and brake down the said roode lofte."

From these accounts, and from a tradition in the village, we know that South Witham Church had a chancel. The only trace of it was the arch at the east end of the nave filled up with stone and mortar. The church was restored a few years ago by the Rev. T. S. Raine, the present Rector, and he still hopes to be able to build a chancel on the old site.

After reading the above petition, I examined the two footbridges at South Witham, and found on the footbridge on the north side of the village a stone answering the description, and with the permission of the road surveyor, I took some masons over to remove the stone, and at the suggestion of the Rector there, we placed it inside the church for the present.

The house in which Troughton lived was in a field on the west side of the road ; it was pulled down some years ago and the stones carted away.

A drawing of the recovered tombstone was sent to Colonel A. Welby, who (after consulting Mr. Everard Green, of the Heralds' College) wrote to say that "the tomb is probably late Henry III. or early Edward I." This makes it over 600 years old. The stone, which is 6 feet 10 inches long and 9 inches thick, was the lid of a coffin, "for the cross was only placed over the body, as the body by the cross is crucified with the affections and lusts."

Parker, in his *Glossary of Terms of Gothic Architecture*, vol. i., p. 310, mentions that this kind of tomb was sometimes placed beneath a low arch or recess formed within the substance of the church wall, usually about 7 feet in length and not more than 3 feet above the coffin even in the centre. These stones diminished in width from the head to the feet to fit the coffin of which they formed the lid.

It is not only interesting to find the stone in such a good state of preservation, but the cross is one of the best design that is known, At first we were inclined to think the face was that of a woman, but Mr. Green is not of that opinion, for men wore their hair long at that period.

After doing service over the coffin of some noted man (whose name is still unknown to us) within the sacred precincts of the church for about 260 years, it was removed about the year 1551 and placed on the foot-

bridge (fortunately wrong side up) for the foot of man to desecrate for 350 more years. It has now again, in the year 1906, found a resting-place within the church. We hope some day to find out for whose coffin it was the covering.



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE sixteenth century manuscript of the German translation of the *Hortulus Animæ* is not only one of the greatest treasures of the Imperial Royal Court Library at Vienna, but is also one of the most beautiful illuminated manuscripts in existence. It is about to be reproduced in a page by page facsimile by Mr. Oosthoek, of Utrecht, the printing and issue of the work being carried out under the supervision of Koloman Moser, Professor of the Industrial Art University at Vienna. The pages of splendid miniatures, 109 in number, will be printed in colours; the remaining 857 pages (the text) will be in monotone. Dr. Dörnhöffer will supply an exhaustive introduction. The work will be issued in eleven parts, the last part appearing in the spring of 1910. The sole English agents are Messrs. Ellis, of 29, New Bond Street.

Dr. T. F. Dibdin, in the third volume of his *Bibliographical Tour*, gives several pages to the description of this magnificent manuscript, and prints five illustrations of the miniatures. Of the latter he says: "Such a series of sweetly drawn and highly finished subjects is hardly anywhere to be seen, and certainly nowhere to be eclipsed." It was written and decorated between the years 1517 and 1523 for the Archduchess Margaret of Austria, the art-loving daughter of the Emperor Maximilian I. The miniatures were painted by Gerard Horebout, who designed the majority of the miniatures in the famous Grimani Breviary.

The *Hortulus Animæ* is one of the devotional books which were so much in use both in the Netherlands and in Germany, and corresponds in many ways with the *Livre d'Heures* in France. The text of the manuscript is German, elaborated from the original of Sebastian Brandt, and has been proved to be an exact copy of the work printed in 1510 by Flach at Strasburg, which, however, may be numbered amongst the "lost books," for no copy is now known to bibliophiles, and it has probably entirely disappeared. Thus the work is, from a liturgical and literary point of view, of great scientific value, as it preserves the text of a lost volume. An exhaustive study of the manuscript by Dr. Ed. Chmelarz will be found in *Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses*, vol. ix., pp. 429-455.

"The greatest Hebrew bibliographer of the nineteenth century," says the *Athenæum* of February 2, "has just passed away in the person of Professor M. Steinschneider. His numerous works, bearing on Hebrew and Hebrew-Arabic literature in all its branches, are of lasting importance. He published catalogues of the Hebrew manuscripts of Leyden, Munich, Berlin, and other libraries. His most important work, however, is his catalogue of the Hebrew printed books in the Bodleian, which he completed in 1860. He had for many years resided permanently in Berlin, and was close upon ninety-one."

In the vaults of the Town Hall at Merthyr Tydfil were placed a large number of ancient manuscripts, on their removal from the old parish chests, when the Urban District Council took over the powers of the vestry. These records relate to the early history of Wales, and among them are some which throw light on Prince Llewellyn. They are to be examined and reported on by a competent authority.

A cheap edition of the late Dr. John J. Raven's *History of Suffolk* is announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work gives special attention to the history during the Roman Period and in the Middle Ages, though the entire history of the county

from the earliest times to the present century is dealt with.

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The Gentleman's Magazine in its new, or revived, form is, I am glad to see, still—in sporting phrase—"going strong." The January number, issued in the middle of the month, contains a pleasant antiquarian miscellany, with articles on such topics as "The Admirable Crichton," "The Trade of Literature," "Bone Caves and Prehistoric Men," and "Disraeli and his Love of Literature." Correspondence—always a strong point with the old *Gentleman's*—Review of the Month, Obituary (a record of permanent value), and the chit-chat of Sylvanus Urban's Note-Book, are the other chief features.

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 Few new publishing societies have done so much good work in so short a space of time as the Devon and Cornwall Record Society. The society commenced publishing two years ago, and has so far completed the issue of the *Exeter Cathedral Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials*, *The Register of the Parish of Parkham*, and the *Inquisitiones Post-Mortem Calendar for Cornwall and Devon*. Arrangements have already been made for the publication of the *Feet of Fines* and the *Inquisitiones Post-Mortem for Cornwall and Devon*, John Hooker's *History of Exeter*, and his *Commonplace Book*, both written in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and until now preserved in the Archives of the Exeter City Council.

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 For future issues the society has under consideration the Registers of various parishes, the Archives of the City of Exeter and the Town of Bideford, Manor Accounts, Court Rolls, Parish Minute Books, Subsidy Rolls, the Calendar of the Ancient Cornish Wills at Bodmin, and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The society has already received such encouraging support that the council hopes that at least three parts of *Transactions* will be issued annually instead of two, as originally anticipated.

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 The *Rivista d'Italia* for January contains an art review by Signor L. Montalto, treating first of the monograph on the Monastery of San Benedetto in Polirone, which the author,

Professor Bellode, has illustrated by his own sketches as well as photographs, some of which are reproduced in the magazine ("Il Monastero di San Benedetto in Polirone nelle Storia e nell'Arte," con 84 illustrazioni, Mantova, Eredi Segna). Signor Montalto next gives an account of the Casa Bazzoni, an ancient palace of Arezzo, now in process of restoration, accompanied by some interesting illustrations of the building and its interior. In the same number there is a review of the second part of Signor Pompeo Molmenti's recently published book, *La Storia di Venezia nella vita privata* (Bergamo, 1906), written by Signor A. Medin, and called "Venetian Art and Life in the Golden Age" ("L'Arte e la Vita veneziana nel secolo d'oro").

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 The sixth edition of *The Parson's Handbook*, by the Rev. Percy Dearmer, containing a large amount of additional matter and thirty-one illustrations, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde immediately. This volume was first printed in April, 1899, and it has since been thoroughly revised twice. Mr. Dearmer has tried to make the *Handbook* suitable for all parsons; "it is, like the Church of England, comprehensive," and it appeals not only to the clergy, but also to all those who are engaged in the service of the Church, or interested in her manner of worship.

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 Book-lovers and book-purchasers will realize with something like a shock that "Quaritch's," the famous Piccadilly bookshop, is going. The building is coming down, and the great bookseller is migrating, with the hundreds of thousands of volumes that crowd the shelves of the three-storied house in Piccadilly, to Grafton Street.

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 Among many interesting announcements by various publishers, we note that the Cambridge University Press will publish an edition of the complete works of William Dunbar, with introduction, notes, and glossary by Dr. H. Bellyse Baidon. The text will also include poems attributed to Dunbar. The next volume of "The Antiquary's Books" to be issued by Messrs. Methuen will be *The Brasses of England*, by Herbert

W. Macklin, M.A., the president of the Monumental Brass Society. The same firm promise what should be a very entertaining volume, *The Old Parish Clerk*, by the indefatigable Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes, of Cambridge, are now issuing *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*, the first two series consisting of 100 colotype plates from the manuscripts shown in the Grenville Library.

All bibliographers and students of early printing will be glad to know that Mr. Seymour de Ricci, who prepared the excellent hand-list of the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney, is busy upon a census of all the known copies of books printed by Caxton. In this formidable task he will have the assistance of Mr. Gordon Duff, of the Rylands Library, Manchester, one of the foremost of English bibliographers. William Blades's exhaustive work on England's first printer, which in its complete form appeared in the sixties, and has not been reissued, is as a census somewhat out of date. Several new Caxtons have been discovered, besides a good many additional copies of known works.

At the January meeting of the Bibliographical Society, Mr. G. K. Fortescue read a paper offering "A Comparison between the Pamphlet Literature of the English Civil War and that of the French Revolution." Some of the superficial resemblances are curious—for instance, the foreshadowing in the pamphlets and petitions of Lilburne and his fellow Levellers and Agitators of the teachings of Rousseau's Social Contract. Just as the Jacobins desired to rename their country Gaul, so the Levellers wished to revive the name of Britain. Mr. Fortescue pointed out a striking coincidence—fortuitous, no doubt—in the practical identity of the reply of Hugh Peters to the members of the House of Commons expelled by Colonel Pride, with that of the officer who, on the 18th Fructidor of the year V. (September 4, 1797) conveyed the arrested members of the Corps Législatif to the Temple, when respectively questioned as to the authority for such action. "The Power of the Sword," was the answer of Hugh Peters; "Le Loi c'est la Sabre," was that of the

Frenchman, who had assuredly never heard of his English predecessor. Mr. Fortescue also gave a detailed comparison between the measures taken to enforce the observance of the Sabbath during the Presbyterian ascendancy and the curiously similar measures for enforcing the observance of the *Décadi* in 1798 and 1799. But the fundamental contrasts between the two periods, the lecturer showed, were as striking as their surface resemblances. A notable symptom of this, which Mr. Fortescue worked out in detail, may be seen in the practical freedom of the press during the Civil War and the greater part of the Commonwealth, and the utter absence of such freedom during the French Revolution. Contrast, for instance, the thirty-four editions of *Eikon Basilike*, published before the end of 1649, all circulating in England, or the numerous pamphlet tributes to King Charles printed during the same year, with the *De Mortuis nil nisi malum*, which, as Mr. Fortescue well said, was the single consistent note of writers, speakers, and journalists during the Revolution, whether the dead, or the fallen, were Necker, the King, the Girondists, Robespierre, the Committee of Public Safety, Carnot, or the Members of the Corps Législatif after the 18th Fructidor. The paper was interesting and suggestive in a high degree.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE included in their sale of the 14th to the 18th inst. the following books: Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* 8 vols., 1846, £23; Coningsby's *Collections of the Manor of Marden*, 1722, £19 10s.; Drummond's *Noble Families*, 2 vols., 1846, £11 5s.; Shakespeare's *Plays*, Second Folio (imperfect), 1632, £29 10s.; fourth edition (imperfect), 1685, £44; Sheridan's *The Rivals*, first edition, 1775, £9 15s.; Lysons's *Environs of London*, large paper, 5 vols., extra-illustrated, 1810-11, £32; Ackermann's *Microcosm of London*, 3 vols., 1808-10, £16; Sidney's *Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, first edition, 1590 (imperfect), £165; Pyne's *Royal Residences*, 3 vols., 1819, £13 5s.; Parkinson's *Paradisus*, 1629, £26; Williamson's *Oriental Field Sports*, 1807, £10;

Crescentius, *De Agricultura*, Basil., 1548, £14; Skelton's Marie Stuart, Japanese paper, 1893, £10 10s.; Armstrong's Gainsborough, 1898, £9 15s.; Dickens's Works, *Édition de Luxe*, 30 vols., 1881-82, £12 17s. 6d.; Pickwick Papers, first edition, with autograph, 1837, £11 5s.; Byron's Poems on Several Occasions, Newark, Ridge, 1807, £38; Cruikshank's Comic Almanac, complete set, 1835-53, £9; Ireland's Life of Napoleon, illustrated by Cruikshank, 4 vols., 1823-27, £17 5s.; Tudor Translations, 40 vols., 1892-1905, £22; Triplet's Writing Tables, 1600, £20 10s.; Alken's Hunting and other Scenes, 20 plates, 1850, etc., £14; Shelley's Zastrozzi, first edition, 1810, £16 10s.; Burton's Arabian Nights, 10 vols., 1885-86, £17; Huth Library, edited by Grosart, 29 vols., 1881-86, £18 5s.; Pope's Essay on Criticism, first edition, 1711, £15 5s.; Boydell's Shakespeare Gallery, £16 10s.; Caricatures (about 500), by Cruikshank, Gillray, Rowlandson, etc., £65; Stafford Gallery, coloured plates, 1818, £23 10s. — *Athenaeum*, January 26.

PUBLICATIONS OF ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

IN No. XLIII. of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Octavo Publications—*The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February, 1610-11*—Mr. J. W. Clark prints the manuscript which contains a contemporary account of this great "Town and Gown" row. The record is in a very muddled form, which must have given its editor an enormous amount of trouble. The learned Registry prefixes the document with an introduction, in which he not only elucidates and comments upon the various points of the narrative, but gives a detailed account of the riot, with various amusing extracts from the depositions. The sentence of the court which heard the case against the rioters is given in facsimile, photographed from the original manuscript, and a shockingly bad piece of penmanship it is. The whole story of the riot is amusing to read, and forms an entertaining and illuminating chapter in University history.

Vol. III., Part 4, of the *Transactions* of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, edited by T. Sheppard, F.G.S. (Hull: A. Brown and Sons, Limited. Price 2s. 6d. net to non-members), contains the first part of an elaborate paper by the editor on "A Collection of Roman Antiquities from South Ferriby, in North Lincolnshire." The article, written in Mr. Sheppard's usual lucid style, is very fully illustrated by excellent plates. Mr. John Nicholson has some amusing notes on "Some Holderness Dialect Fighting Words"—some of which are by no means peculiar to Holderness, or, indeed, to any particular part of the country. The other contents of these well-produced *Transactions* deal with botanical and natural history topics.

Vol. XXVII. of the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, 1906 (Dorchester: Sime and Co. Price 10s. 6d. net), illustrated, and of nearly 400 pages, is edited by the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Vicar of Milton Abbey. The follow-

ing is a list of some of its chief papers of antiquarian interest: "Cross-legged Effigies in Dorset," by Mr. Sidney Heath; "The Rolls of the Court Baron of the Manor of Winterborne Monkton," by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes; "Dorset Chantry," by Mr. E. A. Fry; "Wimborne Minster," by the Rev. T. Perkins; "Roman Pavements," by Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A.; and "Old Dorset Songs," by the Editor. The late Canon Raven's concluding article on "The Church Bells of Dorset" is completed by Mr. Barnes, and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux continues his series of papers on the "Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset." There are also some important contributions on Natural History and the Physical Sciences by the president of the Club (Mr. Nelson Richardson); the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, F.R.S.; Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S.; Mr. W. H. Hudleston, F.R.S.; Dr. G. E. J. Crallan; Mr. H. Stilwell; and Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis.

The first part of Vol. IV. of the *Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* (January) is a strong number. It opens with a biographical account of John Whiting (1656-1722), one of the three well-known bibliographers of Quaker literature. This is followed by some interesting, well-annotated "American Letters of Edmund Peckover," written in 1742-43. The number also contains a bibliographical note on "The Collection of Friends' Books in the Library of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania," and a variety of short articles and notes on topics related to the history of the Friends.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 17.—Sir Edward Brabrook, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Reginald Smith read a paper on "The Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock," a shoal in the Thames estuary four miles north of Herne Bay. There has long been a tradition that a boat, laden with Roman pottery of the so-called Samian ware, ran ashore at this point and became a wreck, and the fact that a number of such bowls have been dredged from the Rock by oyster-fishermen would in this way be reasonably explained. Governor Pownall, a Fellow of the Society, drew attention to these discoveries as long ago as 1778, and his memoir called forth some acute criticisms in the succeeding volume of *Archæologia*. Recent investigations in France are alone sufficient to demolish his theory that the ware was manufactured on the spot, though it is by no means improbable that the Rock formed part of the mainland in Roman times. The erosion of the London clay westward from Reculver has been very rapid, and it is stated that between 1872 and 1896 as much as 1,000 feet was lost. But the geographical question is of secondary importance, as no wasters or handbricks, no moulds or potters' stamps, have been recovered from the Rock; and the potters whose names appear on the ware are in several cases known to have worked at Lezoux, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, in the second century of our era. Of these names, thirty are now known from 167 specimens recently examined from the shoal, and

everything points to a common centre of production. Of extant examples, fourteen is the largest number stamped by the same potter, and single specimens of eleven others have so far been recovered. Seventeen potters on the list seem to have restricted themselves to one or another of the fourteen shapes represented; eight produced two forms each, and five affixed their stamps to three forms. The fourteen shapes fall into seven types, and only eight of the number bear the potter's name, though rosettes and concentric rings occur in place of them. Except for ivy leaves in "slip" on some of the rims, the bulk of the ware is unornamented, of fine red with coralline glaze. A totally distinct ware is, however, represented by one two-handled vase, and a larger specimen is recorded and described as "Tuscan." The paste is pale brown with a black surface of the finest quality, and, if the wreck theory is accepted, was doubtless manufactured at Lezoux. Various considerations point to the latter half of the second century as the date of manufacture; and a bowl belonging to one of the Rock types, but with a strange potter's mark, has been found in Norfolk containing coins that were deposited in A.D. 175. The name of the Rock is due to the Whitstable custom of serving the "pudding-pie" in these vessels on Ash Wednesday, and the association of fourteen strictly contemporary forms from the wreck will be of service in dating Romano-British remains.—Specimens were exhibited to illustrate the paper by Mr. G. M. Arnold, Dr. J. W. Hayward, and Mr. Sibert Saunders; and a series was lent by the Royal Museum, Canterbury, by permission of the Mayor. Thirty-three specimens are now exhibited together in the British Museum.—Mr. H. Thackeray Turner exhibited casts of two sculptures, now somewhat weathered, on one of the tower buttresses of Bucklebury Church, Berks. The one represents the rood with a black-letter inscription, of which the final words are "Ihe merci," and what may once have been a seated figure of Our Lady and Child. The other carving probably represents a wheelwright dressing the edge of a large wheel with an adze. The carvings are apparently *temp.* Edward IV.—*Athenaeum*, January 26.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—January 24.—Mr. P. Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—A letter from Mr. Somers Clarke was read calling attention to a proposal to raise the great dam on the Nile at Assuan to the level originally suggested, despite the undertaking given in 1894 that it should not be carried higher than at present. Mr. Clarke recalled the disastrous effect such raising would entail both as regards the temples at Philæ and a large part of Nubia, which would be hopelessly drowned, and suggested that the Society take action in the matter. The following resolution was accordingly unanimously adopted, and a copy of it directed to be sent to Lord Cromer: "The Society of Antiquaries of London has heard with some surprise that a proposal is seriously entertained by the Egyptian Government to raise the level of the Nile dam at Assuan to the height originally proposed. The Society would point out that it is informed that such an alteration would, at high Nile, submerge the temples at Philæ, and would result also in the flooding of a large area in Nubia undoubtedly containing many interesting sites. The Society feels bound to

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enter a protest against any scheme that would involve such a wholesale destruction of archaeological remains, unless it be clearly demonstrated that the scheme is an absolute necessity for the well-being of Egypt, and that the same benefits cannot be obtained in any other way. The Society feels the greater confidence in making this protest to the Egyptian Government in view of the important and costly works of conservation that have already been carried out at Philæ."

January 31.—Viscount Dillon, P., in the chair.—On the invitation of the Dean of Westminster, the meeting was held in the College (formerly the Abbot's) Hall of the Deanery. Notice was given of certain amendments to the proposed draft of alterations in the statutes to be considered at the special meeting of the 21st inst.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "The Funeral Effigies of the Kings and Queens of England," with special reference to those in the Abbey Church of Westminster. It was shown that in the earliest recorded royal funerals, such as that of Edward the Confessor, the body of the dead King was carried to the grave upon a bier, entirely covered by a pall. Henry II. is expressly said to have been carried with his face uncovered, and this led to various attempts to embalm the body, especially when it had to be taken to a distance. Henry III. seems to have been enclosed in a wooden coffin, and his body represented by a waxen image outside it, arrayed in the crown and other royal ornaments. Edward II. and Edward III. were similarly represented by figures carved out of wood. Henry V.'s figure was made in France, and of boiled leather. Those of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, his consort, had the bodies and limbs made of leather padded with hay, and faces and hands of modelled gesso; and later figures, such as those of the Stuart period, had a wooden framework stuffed and padded, and jointed for convenience of dressing.—The Dean of Westminster also read some notes on the tradition of the identification of the figures now preserved in the Abbey Church, and on the subsequent addition of other personages. The latter constitute the well-known "waxworks," but the older series—which used to be called the "Ragged Regiment," from the condition into which they had fallen—included figures of Edward III., Anne of Bohemia (head only left), Katharine of Valois, Elizabeth of York, Henry VII., Mary, Henry, Prince of Wales, Anne of Denmark, and James I. (the last for whom a funeral effigy was made). There was also a figure for General Monk, Duke of Albemarle. The earlier series of figures, which have long been withdrawn from public view, were exhibited in illustration of the papers read.—In thanking the Dean for allowing the Society to meet in his ancient hall, the chairman handed over to him, on behalf of the Chapter, the series of drawings on vellum known as the Islip Roll, which had been lent to the Society for reproduction by the Dean of Westminster, Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, in 1791, and not returned, owing to his death while the work was in progress.—*Athenaeum*, February 9.

At the meeting of the Bristol members of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 23, Dr. A. Harvey presiding, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., read a paper on

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"Bristol Archæological Notes for 1906," illustrated by limelight views. It is impossible in the space at our command to give a detailed summary of an excellent lecture, but we may mention that Mr. Pritchard recorded the finding of several prehistoric implements on the banks of the From; a brass seal top spoon and sundry coins during the work at All Saints' Church; some seventeenth-century clay tobacco-pipes, an Abbey Piece of a somewhat scarce type, and other objects found in excavating Lodge Street for new water-pipes; and a variety of other finds in the course of sundry excavations. Turning to the passing of old Bristol, Mr. Pritchard had rather a long list of demolitions to record—the fire at Spicer's Hall, the destruction of the Rising Sun and the Crown Inns, and of Langton's House. Mr. Pritchard urged the necessity for establishing an Architectural Court, in which local architectural antiquities could be preserved and exhibited.

The annual meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 29, Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B., presiding, when a satisfactory report was presented. At the evening meeting Dr. MacDowel Cosgrave read a paper, illustrated by lantern slides, being Part II. of what he described as a contribution towards a catalogue of nineteenth-century engravings of Dublin. A paper by the Rev. St. J. Seymour on "Old Dublin Caricatures" was also read.

Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., gave a lantern lecture on "A Day's Excursion among the Churches of South-East Norfolk" at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on February 6.

The monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on January 14, Dr. Christison presiding. The first paper, by Mr. James Barbour, architect, Dumfries, gave an account of the excavation from June to October, 1905, of an ancient stone fort near Kirkcubrecht by the proprietor, Mr. James Brown, of Knockbrea. The fort, or castle, is situated on a promontory in a little bay half a mile to the west of Kirkcubrecht, and is mentioned in the New Statistical Account as then bearing the name of Castle Hayne. In plan it is oval on the east and straight on the west, and consists of a central area 60 by 35 feet, begirt by a great dry-built wall about 15 feet thick, having a gallery on the east side in the middle of its thickness 80 feet long and 3½ feet wide, and on the west side a gallery or long chamber 54 feet in length and 3½ feet in width, and at a little distance a smaller chamber 14 feet long and 4 feet wide. The relics found in the fort consisted of a quern-stone and some stone pounders and whetstones, a spindle-wheel, a rough stone disc with perforation in the centre, a bead of blue vitreous paste ornamented with white wavy lines, a ring-bead of amber, two spiral finger-rings of bronze wire, a bronze penannular brooch, and fragments of chain mail. The bones found were those of domestic animals, chiefly ox and swine. Remains of red-deer were met with, and fowls and fish were also indicated. Judging from the relics found, and from the character

of the building, the date of the fort is probably pre-medieval.—The second paper, by Mr. Alan Reid, F.S.A. Scot., dealt with the churchyard monuments of Lasswade and Pentland, photographs of which, by Mr. James Moffat, were shown on the screen.—In the third paper Mr. Alexander O. Curle, secretary, gave some notes from an account of the expenditure of Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in the maintenance of his household at Inveraray in the year 1680. The account book may be taken as giving a more or less complete statement of the expenditure of his establishment at Inveraray for the year to which it refers, and is interesting for the glimpses it affords of the economy of a great Highland household. It is noticeable that while there is not a single entry in the accounts for meat, which with the ordinary produce of the country would be supplied from the payments of rents in kind, flour and basket come from the barter in Glasgow. Herrings are laid in in June at 7s. per hundred, and a quarter-hundred of hard fish costs £9. No other fish are mentioned, but of shell-fish there are occasional entries of oysters. Brandie is mentioned, but no whisky, unless the entry of 6s. for a worm supplied to Mr. James indicates the operation of a small still. A hogshhead of sack costs £162, and there are frequent entries of a light sour wine called vinigar. Drinking-glasses were just then coming into fashion, and vinigar-glasses from Glasgow cost 6s. apiece, and a dozen and a half of ordinary glasses 4s. each. There is little mention of other table or household utensils. The tinkler is entrusted with the mending of the silver laver, and old English and Scots pewter flagons and other vessels are exchanged for new ones. Peats, which were used when coals ran out, cost 2s. 6d. to 3s. per load, and the coal bill from April to October amounted to £365, at 10s. a barrel. Soap comes from Holland, and ordinary candles cost £2 18s. per stone, while those with cotton wicks cost £3 6s. per stone. There is a garden in which the gardener plants in the spring 700 bowkail, and later gooseberry and currant sets, the account for the latter amounting to £21. For the children's education £40 is paid to Mr. John Campbell, doctor of the Grammar School, Glasgow. A fencing-master receives £117; fishing-lines are brought to them from Greenock, golf-balls from Edinburgh; powder and lead for shooting, and arrows for archery, are also supplied, and their clothing and boots and shoes come from Edinburgh. The total of the year's expenditure amounts to £18,417, but includes several considerable sums paid to the Earl himself for objects not disclosed, and sums expended by the Countess for charitable purposes.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—January 16.—Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma read a paper on the "Restoration of Ancient British Churches," touching upon the vexed question of restoration or repair, and argued that it was better that old buildings should be restored in a careful and reverent manner than that they should be left to the tender mercy of the relic-hunter. The only really safe place for relics of antiquity was the nearest museum, where, at any rate, they would be safe from vandal hands. In this connection

it was a noteworthy fact that in the Middle Ages many carved stones that were found were preserved and built into the fabric of the nearest church, and thus many important relics had been preserved and handed down to this day, particularly some of the inscribed stones of the fifth and earlier centuries. The churches specially dealt with in the paper were those of Perranzabuloe, Gwithian, and Llantwit Major. Mr. R. H. Forster advocated the repair and preservation of ancient buildings rather than restoration, and instanced several attempts at the restoration of mediæval castles that were failures. Messrs. Compton, Shenstone, and Tooker, also took part in the discussion.

On January 28 Mr. S. Perkins lectured before the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "The Decay of Artistic Handicraft." Previous to the lecture the chairman (Rev. D. H. S. Cranage) alluded to the loss they had sustained by the death of Professor Maitland. He did not ask them to pass a vote of condolence, because that had already been done by the council, but he was sure they would heartily endorse that vote. He need not take up the time by dilating upon the excellent qualities of the deceased gentleman. He was a member of the society, and a member who did a good deal for them. Some years ago he edited the Charters of Cambridge, in company with Miss Bateson, whose loss they had lately to deplore.

The annual meeting of the LOUTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Dundalk on January 30, Mr. J. Dolan presiding. The secretary read the annual report, giving a brief sketch of the working of the society since its formation four years ago. It now includes about 180 members. "During the past year," the report continued, "the protection of St. Mochto's Oratory at Louth, so long talked about, was accomplished, and in Drogheda the Magdalene tower was also enclosed by a neat railing, thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Father Coleman and a small committee of Drogheda people. To carry out other works of its kind the restoration fund had been established, and has met with marked success so far, close on £30 being already subscribed. On the whole we hope that the efforts of the Council will meet with the appreciation of the members, and that each member will feel it a duty to loyally support the Society and enlarge the circle of its membership, and thus enable us to continue the work so well begun, and perhaps to attempt still greater things in the future."

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on February 13, Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "The Himyaritic Script derived from the Greek."

The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on January 30, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The annual report showed much activity on the part of the society, and included an account of the pilgrimage of the Roman Wall last year; but the most important part was the following reference to the ancient city walls: "Your council has from time to time con-

cerned itself with the important question of the ancient town walls and towers of the city. The possibility of further destruction of these priceless relics of our municipal history induced your Council to appoint a special sub-committee to deal with the question. A conference with the chairman of the stewards of the Incorporated Companies ensued. At this the holdings of the Freemen of Newcastle in certain of the structures were discussed with every courtesy by their representative. Subject to their pecuniary interests in the various towers and rights of user on adjoining walls being recognised, the freemen were prepared to negotiate. But at this stage it was ascertained that the City Council had intervened, its finance committee having appointed a 'Town Walls and Towers Sub-Committee' to investigate the whole subject. The report of that sub-committee has been submitted to the finance committee and approved by them, and it now awaits confirmation by the council itself. Their ratification is to be desired. Its result will be that the City Council will take into their own hands all the remaining walls and towers, with the view of acting as guardians for their preservation. It is needless to say that the issue is being watched with anxiety, not only by a numerous body of our own citizens, but by representative bodies throughout the kingdom, the famous town walls of Newcastle being looked upon far and wide as a national possession of inestimable value. Your council record in this connection the enlightened policy pursued in the past by the City Council, as exemplified by them in acquiring the Norman Keep and the Black Gate, and in committing these great historic structures to the care and keeping of your society as tenants. By this wise action the intellectual life of the city has been enriched by the access to these unique buildings of an earlier time, and in the educational value of their contents to the historical student. In hardly less a degree will it redound to the wisdom and intelligence of our city councillors, now and for generations to come, if they maintain the same wise policy in securing and preserving for all time the relics of Newcastle's early municipal greatness in its ancient walls and towers."

The GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on January 17. Mr. J. D. G. Dalrymple, who occupied the chair, referred to the loss sustained in the death of the Rev. Principal Story.—Mr. Charles L. Spencer afterwards read a paper on "The Crossbow." He traced the development of the weapon from the Middle Ages till last century, when it was used for sporting purposes. The paper was illustrated by specimens from Mr. Spencer's collection. They were shown in working condition, and the method of using was demonstrated.

Other meetings which we have not space to record in detail have been the annual meeting of the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on January 15; the fiftieth annual meeting of the HAWICK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 31; the annual meeting of the KILDARE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on January 25, when Lord Walter Fitzgerald spoke on "Customs Peculiar to Certain Days formerly observed in the Co. Kildare"; the first winter meeting

of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 11, when the Rev. R. C. Wilton read an exhaustive paper on "The Cliffords and Boyles of Londesborough"; the monthly meeting of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 5; and the meeting of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on February 1.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

ANCIENT LEGENDS OF ROMAN HISTORY. By Ettore Pais, LL.D. Translated by Mario F. Cosenza. Many illustrations. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1906. 8vo., pp. xiv, 336. Price 15s.

The majority of the chapters of this book were prepared as lectures for the Lowell Institute at Boston, and the others were read before different Universities of the United States. The first of these is an essay on the critical method that ought to be pursued in the study of the most ancient of Roman history, and it is followed by an account of the excavations in the Roman Forum brought up to date. To this succeeds a chapter on the origins of Rome, with more particular reference to a remarkable Pompeian fresco, which was discovered in 1903, at the time when Signor Pais was director of the excavations. A copy of this highly interesting fresco is given as a frontispiece. Its subject, which is discussed at considerable length, is the early legend as to the founding of the great city.

The old story goes that Rhea Sylvia, the daughter of an Alban prince, whose throne had been usurped by his brother Amalius, was forced to become a vestal virgin, whilst her brother was killed. Sylvia, however, whilst going to the grove of Mars to procure water for her sacred duties, met with the god, and became his bride. Amalius condemned her to death for having broken her vows, and her twin sons were flung into the Tiber, but a she-wolf saved them from imminent death. Faustulus, the king's chief swineherd, chanced to see them, lifted the god-born infants into his arms, and carried them to his wife. The latter retained them as her sons until, having become the brave leaders of the shepherds, their birth was ere long duly acknowledged, the ancient Alban lineage restored, and the square city of the Palatine was founded. It is here shown, after a scholarly fashion, that the fundamental elements of the legend are formed from two different and entirely separate myths. The remarkable newly-discovered fresco, of no small artistic merit, is a composite picture, in which a variety of incidents are grouped together, and their explanation gives full scope to the scholarly ingenuity of the author.

In subsequent chapters the various stories or legends of the maid Tarpeia, of Servius Tullius, of the Horatii and the cult of Vulcan, of the Spartans at Thermopylae, of Lucretia and Virginia, as well as others with which we were familiar in school-day mythology, are scientifically discussed, and their true historic value carefully estimated. The last chapter deals with the topography of the earliest Rome, and this is followed by a variety of learned notes.

To the deeper students of Roman history, as well as to archæologists who visit Rome, or take an interest in the excavations that are so continuously in progress, a volume such as this cannot fail to be of extreme value.

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GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT LEICESTER. By Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson. Second edition, with supplementary notes. Many illustrations. Leicester: Clarke and Satchell; London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co., Ltd., 1906. 8vo., pp. xvi, 439. Price 4s. 6d. net.

Leicester has been fortunate in its chroniclers. The late Miss Bateson did much admirable work for students and scholars in her splendid edition of the



JACOBEOAN FIREPLACE IN THE MAYOR'S PARLOUR.

Leicester Borough Records, while Mrs. Fielding Johnson in the book before us, of which we are glad to see a second edition has been called for, has provided a capital sketch of the many picturesque phases of Leicester's past for the every-day reader. Whether dealing with the Roman or the Norman period, or with the history of the city in mediæval and later times, Mrs. Johnson is always readable, usually ac-

curate, and gives us a narrative of which the interest is unfailing. One of the most cherished remains of the older Leicester, which still delights the eye of the modern citizen, is the old Town Hall and the adjoining Mayor's Parlour. The Hall, in which the municipal business of the borough was transacted from 1563 to 1874, was purchased for the town in the former year, prior to which date it had served as the Hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi—the most important guild of mediæval Leicester, founded in 1343 and dissolved in 1548. The Mayor's Parlour, with its curious row of stained window-lights, took its present form in 1637. Close by are the premises containing the Town

as for the illustrations, their name is legion. Particularly welcome are the many, taken from old prints and drawings, which show various parts of the town as they appeared in the eighteenth century and the earlier decades of the nineteenth; and special value attaches to the excellent reproductions of Stukeley's Map of Leicester, 1722, Speed's Map, 1610, and the large, folding-sheet plan of Leicester as made from actual survey in 1828. Altogether Mrs. Johnson's work, which is well printed and handsomely produced, deserves to take a high place amongst popular works of topography and local history. It is remarkably cheap.



EXTERIOR OF MAYOR'S PARLOUR FROM THE OLD TOWN HALL YARD (1906).

Library, which are generally supposed to have been originally the Chantry-house occupied by the priests of the Corpus Christi Guild. Mrs. Johnson gives a number of capital illustrations of both the interior and the exterior of the picturesque old buildings, two of which we are courteously allowed to reproduce. The first shows the richly ornamented Jacobean fireplace in the Mayor's Parlour; the second illustration, taken from the old Town Hall Yard, gives the exterior of Mayor's Parlour. Among the larger illustrations of the volume are fine photographic pictures of the interiors of the Parlour and of the old Town Hall. The work, indeed, is an attractive picture-book as well as delightful to read. The vivid sketch of the siege of Leicester during the Civil War, and the chapter on the history of the town during the eighteenth century, may be specially mentioned in justification of the statement that the book is delightful to read; while

THE OLD CASTLE VENNAL OF STIRLING AND ITS OCCUPANTS, WITH THE OLD BRIG OF STIRLING. By J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. Scot. Eighty pen and ink and other drawings by the author. With introductory chapter by John Honeyman, architect, LL.D., R.S.A. Stirling: Observer Office, 1906. Demy 4to., pp. 160. Price 10s. 6d.

For the benefit of some readers of the *Antiquary* it may be explained that the word *vennal* or *vennel* (the French *venelle*) is used in Scotland, in England north of the Humber, and in Ulster, to denote an alley or narrow street. The Castle Vennel of Stirling, whose ancient buildings are here portrayed and explained by Mr. Fleming, is the thoroughfare leading up from the town of Stirling to the steep rock on which its castle stands. "Along this now deserted lane," says Dr. Honeyman in his preface, "for

centuries there ebbd and flowed the troubled stream of regal and aristocratic life. At the head of the now silent street still stand the Palace and the Parliament House, deserted and desecrated relics of departed dignity and power." Of the old mansions of the Scottish nobles, only two have survived to the present day, the mansion of the Earl of Stirling and the "lodging" of that Earl of Mar who was for a time (1571-1572) Regent of Scotland, the young King, James VI., being then a child. Mr. Fleming describes the architectural features of both of these buildings, with many interesting pictorial details, and he also reproduces, from authentic originals, pictures of other patrician homes in the same neighbourhood which were demolished long ago. As in other contemporary Scottish castles and houses, the influence of the Flemish and French schools of architecture is distinctly traceable. Mr. Fleming is to be congratulated on having placed on record, with much skill and loving labour, these various interesting memorials. Exception may be taken, however, as a matter of terminology, to his use of the archaic "ludging" instead of "lodging," and to the hybrid "old brig" for "old bridge." "Auld brig" is the correct form, if "old bridge" is not good enough.

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THE STORY OF THE LATER POPES. By the Rev. C. S. Isaacson, M.A. Frontispiece and forty reproductions of Papal medals. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. ix, 301. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This is not a book for the student, but for that much catered for individual—the general reader. Mr. Isaacson, in a series of rather sketchy chapters, tells briefly, in popular, anecdotal fashion, the story of the Popes from the election of Martin V., in 1417, to the present day. The most interesting feature of the book is to be found in the photographic plates copied from the originals, which contain excellent reproductions of a large number of papal medals. In nearly all of them the obverse gives a likeness of the Pope, while the reverse represents some incident in his life. There is a splendid collection of medals issued by the Papal Mint in the British Museum, and not a few of the finest specimens are here reproduced. They repay careful study, not merely for the quality, in many cases, of the workmanship, but for their suggestiveness in relation to the minds and intentions of the Popes who caused them to be struck.

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THE ROYAL MANOR OF HITCHIN AND ITS LORDS, HAROLD AND THE BALLIOLS. By Wentworth Huyshe. With illustrations by F. L. Griggs and D. Macpherson. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 197. Price 10s. 6d. net.

To a certain class of fairly intelligent readers any kind of a work that deals with manors or manorial descent is at once set down as the driest form of local history, only to be perused by antiquaries or enthusiastic genealogists. Now, although the antiquary, local or otherwise, will find genuine grounds for enjoying this volume about Hitchin, we have no hesitation in saying that these pages will be found to abound in stirring incidents, in strange tales, and in pathetic episodes, extending from the days of Earl

Harold to the death of Denvoriguil de Balliol in 1290. It is seldom, indeed, that we have had occasion to take up a book of this size outside fiction so full of dramatic scenes. Mr. Huyshe, in his toilsome investigation as to the past history of the royal manor of Hitchin, has broken new ground by showing for the first time its pre-Conquest connection with Turk and Harold. In following up this clue, and in telling in happily-selected passages the story of the rise to power of the great baronial family of Balliol, followed by its comparatively speedy fall and disappearance, a series of vivid historical vignettes has been produced, of which their writer may be justly proud.

The book is also excellently illustrated by Messrs. Griggs and Macpherson. It certainly merits a general as well as a local circulation, and cannot prove dull to anyone of decent education, save those perchance who delight to batten, to the enfeeblement of their mental powers, on the coarse and slovenly diet provided by those modern novelists whose wares are said to sell at the rate of a thousand a day.

The book has, however, a genuine blot. We turn to the end for the index, and find a mere "List of Subscribers."

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MEMORIALS OF OLD SHROPSHIRE. Edited by Thomas Auden, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrated by Katharine M. Roberts. London: *Bemrose and Sons, Ltd.*, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xiv, 301. Price 15s.

It would be difficult to find a man better qualified for the preparation of such a volume as this than the Vicar of Conover. Mr. Auden is a devoted Salopian who is thoroughly versed in the history and antiquities of his county—a county conspicuously rich in historical associations and in surviving relics, archaeological and architectural, of the storied past. As usual with volumes of this kind, one great difficulty has been the task of selection; but Mr. Auden may be warmly congratulated on the success of his attempt to "avoid the scrappiness," which, as he well says, "is too apt to attach to a volume like the present." After an introductory chapter on the "General Story of the Shire," by the editor, which shows his admirable grasp of both county and related national history, Miss H. M. Auden treats of "The Origin and Evolution of the Towns," and traces in capable fashion the early history of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Clun, Whitchurch, Wellington, and a number of other urban centres. This is followed by "Religious Movements—Medieval and Post-Medieval," by the editor—a full chapter for which the history of the various abbeys and other religious foundations, of which such beautiful remains still exist as those at Buildwas and Haughmond, provides abundant material. The coming of the friars, the Lollard movement, the Reformation, and later religious developments, such as Quakerism and Methodism, are all briefly discussed so far as they affected Shropshire. In the next section Miss C. S. Burne deals with the county "Folk-Lore: Legends and Old Customs"—a subject of which her well known and much valued *Shropshire Folk-Lore* showed long ago that she was a past mistress. Other aspects of the county's story are ably dealt with in chapters on "Ludlow and the Council of the Marches," by Miss

Caroline Skeel, D.Litt; "Shropshire and the Civil War," by the Rev. J. E. Auden—a chapter full of life and movement which usefully supplements Mr. Willis Band's valuable study of the *The Civil War in Worcestershire*, published a year or two ago; "Shropshire and its Schools," by the same writer, containing much matter relating to the earlier history of the various noteworthy grammar schools of the county which will be new to many readers; "Architectural Story: Representative Buildings"—a subject for which, again, there is a wealth of material—by Miss H. Auden; and "Illustrious Salopians," by the editor. The late Mr. Stanley Leighton's paper on "Old Shropshire Families" is also included and brought up to date. It will be seen that the themes chosen, and the arrangement of the sections, give the book a certain unity, and certainly fulfil the editor's promise that the reader who reads the volume through "will be in possession of a fairly clear idea of the past history of the county, viewed under several aspects." Miss K. M. Roberts's drawings, though somewhat unequal, are on the whole very effectively illustrative, and add much to the attractiveness of a capital volume. There is a good index.

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THE EVOLUTION OF CULTURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS.

By the late General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S. Edited by J. L. Myres, M.A., with an Introduction by Henry Balfour, M.A. Twenty-one plates. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 232. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The series of essays in this volume by the late General Pitt-Rivers, which are edited by Mr. Myres, are well worth putting together in a single volume. Hitherto they have been difficult to obtain, for they spread over a period extending from 1867-1874, and were chiefly to be found in technical journals which are only issued to subscribers. They contain the first-fruits of the earliest attempts to apply the theory of evolution to human handicraft. The reason that induced General Pitt-Rivers to begin to gather together his famous ethnographical collection, which is now stored at the great museum in Oxford which bears its name, is a curious and interesting story. As long ago as 1851 Colonel Lane-Fox (which was then his title before he succeeded to the Rivers estates) undertook a professional investigation with a view to ascertain the best methods whereby the Service firearms might be improved at a time when the old Tower musket was being finally discarded. He entered upon this question with the zeal and scientific energy that characterized all his actions to the close of his life.

"He observed that every noteworthy advancement in the efficiency, not only of the whole weapon, but also of every individual detail in its structure, was arrived at as a cumulative result of a succession of very slight modifications, each of which was but a trifling improvement upon the one immediately preceding it. Through noticing the unfailing regularity of this process of gradual evolution in the case of firearms, he was led to believe that the same principles must probably govern the development of the other arts, appliances, and ideas of mankind."

From that date onwards General Pitt-Rivers began a systematic collection of a vast variety of various

articles of human handicraft, with a definite object in view. The first of his lectures as the result of his classified collections was given in the year 1867 at the Royal United Service Institution upon primitive warfare. This subject was afterwards elaborated in two additional essays. The greater portion of this volume is occupied by these three lectures with a highly interesting series of explanatory plates. Another essay deals with the early modes of navigation, whilst the earlier sections give reprints of his more general papers on the principles of classification, and on the evolution of culture.

These essays, with an excellent introduction by Mr. Henry Balfour, who is the Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, have been issued with the primary intention of supplying the needs of candidates for the Oxford Diploma in Anthropology. There can, however, be no doubt that they will also appeal to a far wider public, and they most certainly ought to find a place on the shelves of every local museum.

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THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME. By A. C. Fox-Davies and P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1906. 8vo., pp. iv, 118. Price 3s. 6d.

The growing habit of changing surnames and of adding to them has made the need for such a manual as this urgent. It is true that names are often changed with but little regard to the accuracy or the comparative validity of the methods adopted; but that does not make it the less desirable that the law concerning such changes should be stated and explained in a convenient and accessible form. The authors point out that "the Crown asserts and exercises a prerogative requiring compliance with one appointed method, whilst, on the other hand, popular desire, backed by the almost universal opinion of the legal profession, either denies the existence of that prerogative, or seeks to declare a recognition thereof to be unnecessary." This little work not only defines and discusses this point of divergence, but gives much information on the subject of names in general, and their sources of origin and methods of development, which should render it attractive to all interested in that fascinating topic, as well as to those to whom the more purely legal discussion makes special appeal.

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THE OLD ENGRAVERS OF ENGLAND (1540 to 1800).

By Malcolm C. Salaman. With forty-eight illustrations. London: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1906. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 224. Price 5s. net.

This is not a *catalogue raisonné*, nor even a specialist's book, like many of those included in the useful bibliography which precedes the equally useful index at the close of the volume; but it is an entertaining and accurate handbook to a delightful, if expensive, hobby—the collection of those beautiful engravings, chiefly in the form of translation from famous paintings, which will always rank high in the annals of British art. The intimate relation between the painter and the engraver is illustrated in these pages by such stories as those of Kneller, who invited John Smith "to live with him at his house in Bow Street, Covent Garden, and engrave his pictures as he rapidly painted them;" and of Reynolds, who generously exclaimed of

McArdell's mezzotints, "By this man I shall be immortalized!"

Both the collector and the student of social history who can spend little or nothing on these enviable possessions (though it is surprising what bargains a little luck and enterprise can still secure!) will find an abundance of gay anecdote and lively detail in Mr. Salaman's fluent record. He looks upon old prints firstly as works of art, but also as "links of intimacy with bygone times," reviving for us "the human atmosphere of a past age." It is pleasant to think of fair ladies like "Lady Mary Coke," the reproduction of whose portrait is here capably rendered; and we can taste here the strength and sweetness of Reynolds's wondrous art in Wilkins' stipple engraving of his "Lady Cockburn and her Children." Mr. Salaman tells us of the struggles of Hollar, the claims of Prince Rupert as an inventor, the advance which Blooteling gave to mezzotint by discovering the "rocker." He is equally interesting in his orderly and enthusiastic narrative of the triumphant days of Valentine Green and John Raphael Smith, who can scarcely have dreamed of the high prices which their proof impressions now command. We can heartily recommend this volume.

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A JACOBITE STRONGHOLD OF THE CHURCH. By Mary E. Ingram. Four illustrations. Edinburgh: R. Grant and Son, 1907. Small 8vo., pp. xii, 124. Price 3s. 6d. net.

In this well printed and neatly got up little book Miss Ingram makes a contribution of some value to the study of what may not unfairly be called a byway of Scottish ecclesiastical history. The "Stronghold" is the Episcopalian "Old St. Paul's" of Edinburgh. Miss Ingram, who is clearly a zealous and devoted daughter of the Church, tells the story of its connection with the disestablishment of Episcopacy in Scotland in 1689—for the congregation of St. Paul's claims unbroken descent from that ejected from St. Giles in the year named—with the Jacobite movements of the next century, its relation to the Scottish consecration in 1784 of the first bishop of the American church, and its further history up to the present time. The earlier chapters are the more interesting, and form a valuable study, breaking somewhat new ground, of the first Scottish Nonjurors, and of the close and intimate relations between the ministers and many of their adherents, and the Jacobite movements of 1715 and 1745, especially the latter. Miss Ingram writes so well that one or two curious grammatical slips surprise the reader.

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Among the booklets on our table we may name *Flymouth in History*, by Roger Barnicott, with many illustrations by W. S. Lear (London: Cornubian Press. Price 1s. net), which, in 114 well printed pages, pleasantly sketches the history of the famous old western town; *A Catalogue of the Permanent and Fifth Loan Collection of Pictures*, etc., in the Bristol Art Gallery, compiled by Richard Quick (price 2d.); we congratulate the superintendent and the Bristolians on the importance and variety of the loan collection here catalogued; and *From Stone to Steel* (price 3d.), a handbook to the cases in the Horniman Museum, Forest Hill, illustrating the ages of Stone, Bronze,

and Iron, admirably prepared by the curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison, and issued by the London County Council. This handbook, which is illustrated by two good plates, and provided with a glossary and bibliography, forms a very cheap popular introduction to the science of Archaeology.

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The *Architectural Review*, January, reached us too late for notice last month. Besides the abundant matter, freely illustrated, of more strictly professional interest, there is an excellent paper, with twenty-four illustrations, on "English Lead Spires" by Mr. Laurence Weaver, whose special studies in lead-work would make a most attractive volume. The February issue includes illustrated papers on "The Work of George Devey," by Mr. W. H. Godfrey, and "The Old War Office," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. *Fenland Notes and Queries*, January, contains, among much other good matter, the music and words of a Peterborough May-day song, and notes on "The Fens in 1761" and "The Peterborough Psalter." In the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, the outstanding feature is Mr. C. E. Keyser's careful architectural account of Buckland Church, Berkshire, illustrated by no less than fourteen fine photographic plates. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, January, to which reference is made in "At the Sign of the Owl," ante; *Scottish Notes and Queries*, February, containing a "Bibliography of Works on the Stewart and Stuart Families," and a first instalment of "Notable Men and Women of Forfarshire."

Correspondence.

THE FLAIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

WITHOUT wishing to minimize the desirability of collecting old-time flails, I may say that very similar implements are not yet obsolete.

At the present time a farmer in the heart of Suffolk makes them for sale to his neighbours and others, and complains that, owing to the increasing use of machinery for threshing, he can obtain for them only 2s. 3d. each.

Dr. T. M. Allison contributed a valuable paper on "The Flail and its Varieties" to a recent part of *Archæologia Æliana*, dealing with and abundantly illustrating the varied types of flails, ancient and modern.

In this paper the distribution of different types is discussed, raising questions, anthropologic as well as antiquarian.

The short entry in your always interesting "Notes of the Month" (January) suggests this letter.

I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

Loughton.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

